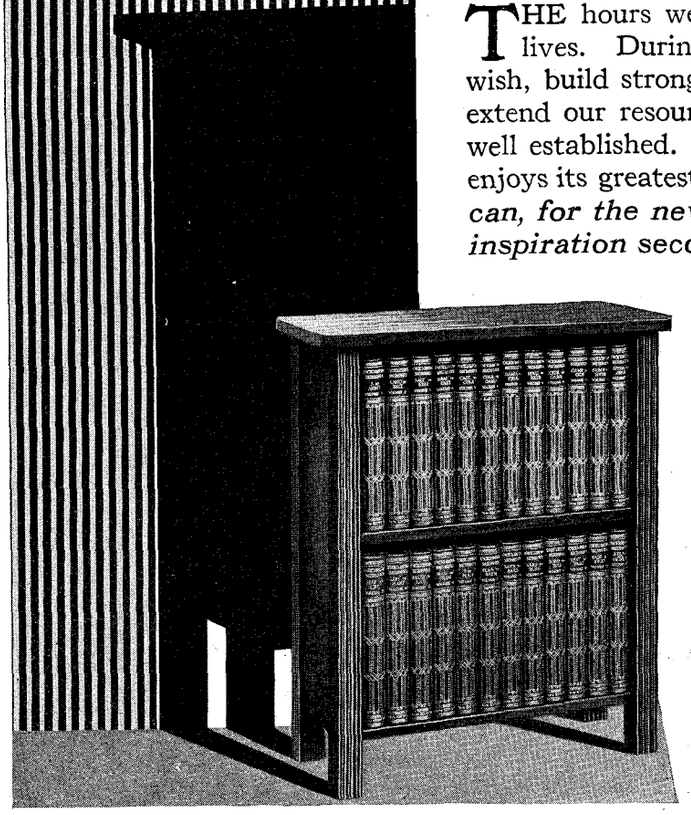
THE HOURS WE SPEND ALONE



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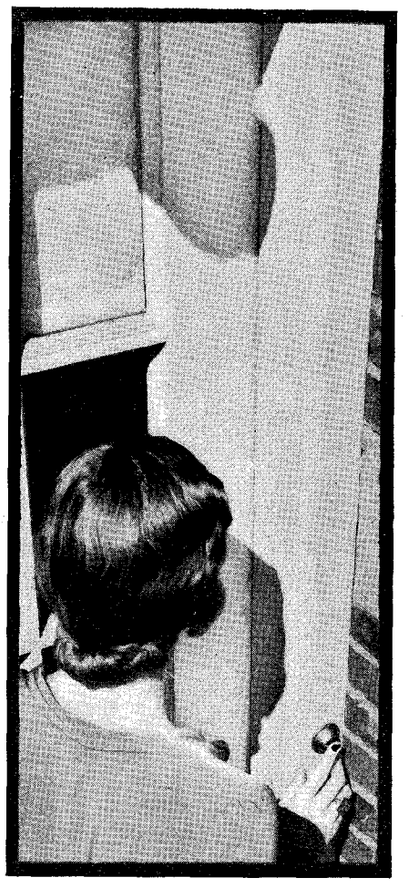
TO THE NEIGHBOR WHO ASKS "Is there anything I can do?"



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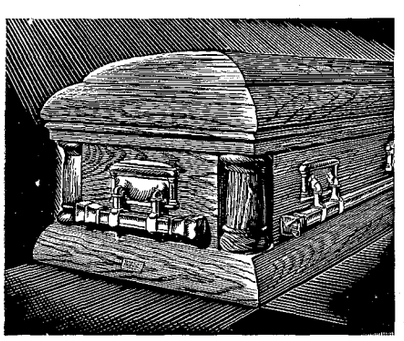

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for MARCH 5, 1932

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MARCH 5, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Kansas the Lone Camel in a 24-State Round-up

ONE PLUCKY COMMONWEALTH emerges at last with a clear majority for the Eighteenth Amendment. Only one—so far.

Waving the banner of Carrie Nation, as it were, Kansas goes over the top!

Her majority, while not overwhelming, is enough to set her proudly apart from her twenty-three sister States in the third report of THE LITERARY DIGEST's 20,000,000-ballot Prohibition poll.

And of course she is extremely likely to go drier and drier, as fresh streams of ballots go pouring through Kansas, and the returning river comes surging back into the DIGEST office.

This is the Sunflower State's first appearance in the tabulation. She romps into the big round-up with the small but significant tally so far of 16,757 ballots, of which 8,590 are dry and 8,167 are wet.

Our percentage-minded readers will probably figure that in these early returns Kansas is 51.26 per cent. for the continuance of a certain famous Amendment, and 48.74 for its repeal.

That makes her the first State in the tally whose dry percentage passes the fifty mark.

Nor is Kansas the only encouragement for the drys in this third report. The total figures show a small but steady increase of relative dry strength in the voting. The dry percentage climbed from 15.85 in the first report to 19.28 in the second, and now to 22.61 in the third.

"But far more important than the returns in the poll," exclaims the Philadelphia *Record*, "is the interest the American people are showing in the vote.

"Americans want the Prohibition question settled. It interests them and annoys them and infuriates them more than any other question.

"In the end the Prohibition issue must be settled by direct vote of the people—or evaded by nullification.

"We are dangerously near nullification now. It is a danger that thoughtful drys, such as Dr. Daniel A. Poling, head of the Allied forces, appreciate."

Third Report of the Literary Digest Prohibition Poll

State	*Favor Continuance of Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment*	*Favor Repeal of Eigh'eenth (Prohibition) Amendment*	*Total*
ARKANSAS	2,134	2,377	4,511
CONNECTICUT	4,597	24,182	28,779
GEORGIA	4,526	9,250	13,776
ILLINOIS	10,649	39,733	50,382
INDIANA	24,901	52,823	77,724
IOWA	7,012	11,899	18,911
KANSAS	8,590	8,167	16,757
MAINE	2,437	5,077	7,514
MARYLAND	6,033	22,710	28,743
MASSACHUSETTS	20,745	70,787	91,532
MICHIGAN	11,332	39,977	51,309
MISSISSIPPI	1,054	2,006	3,060
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,501	4,954	7,455
NEW JERSEY	17,776	105,325	123,101
NEW YORK	40,139	265,676	305,815
NORTH CAROLINA	8,388	10,739	19,127
OHIO	43,284	112,026	155,310
PENNSYLVANIA	58,777	190,379	249,156
RHODE ISLAND	1,070	5,634	6,704
SOUTH CAROLINA	941	1,671	2,612
TENNESSEE	6,567	6,922	13,489
VERMONT	1,726	4,308	6,034
VIRGINIA	8,290	16,724	25,014
WEST VIRGINIA	5,738	10,731	16,469
	299,207	1,024,077	1,323,284

On the other hand, dry critics here and there still attack THE DIGEST's poll as a gigantic conspiracy to aid the wet cause. Others mournfully suppose that a vote for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would signify a wild desire to see the whole nation plunge into an alcoholic spree, which is a favorite bugaboo to frighten timid souls.

Here is the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* noting that THE DIGEST's early returns are "overwhelmingly in favor of repeal," and arguing as follows:

"Most people have short memories.

"In the ten years Prohibition has been effective they have forgotten the conditions which prevailed when saloons sold liquor to all who had the money to pay for the goods. They now see some violations of the liquor laws and assume that this violation is due to Prohibition.

"They do not remember that liquor laws were violated before Prohibition as flagrantly as they have been under Prohibition.

"The burden of proof has shifted. Before the Eighteenth Amendment became effective, when a man became intoxicated it was charged to liquor and the law that legalized its sale and manufacture.

"Now when a liquor case is up for consideration in any court, critics charge it to Prohibition.

"They assume in these present cases that if we didn't have Prohibition we would have no liquor cases in court and no drunks on the street or driving autos on the highways. It is claimed by these folks that repeal of Prohibition would cure all our ills due to violation of laws, and that overnight we would all become law-abiding.

"These assumptions are ridiculous. Nevertheless, they exist. They must be given consideration in a government for the people and by the people."

SEVEN new States have preliminary round-ups in this third report, with its total tally of 1,323,284 post-card ballots. Besides Kansas, the newcomers are Arkansas, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

There's not much to choose between Tennessee's dryness and that of Kansas, but Tennessee just misses going over the top. It dangles almost betwixt and between, with 51.32 per cent. of wetness. Possibly, however, the very next tabulation will send it over the fence to the support of faithful Kansas.

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Of the seven newly reported States, the only ones which figured also in the third report of our 1930 poll are Kansas and Iowa. For the pleasure of those of our readers who dote on comparative statistics, we now recall the earlier percentages of those two States.

The Kansas vote in the third report of 1930 was split 60.5 per cent. for dry enforcement, 22.98 per cent. for light wines and beer, and 16.52 per cent. for repeal. (Her split on the two questions of the present report, as already mentioned, is 51.26 per cent. dry and 48.74 per cent. wet).

Iowa's corresponding figures in 1930 were 42.85, 29.59, and 27.56. In the present report she will be found to figure at 37.07 dry, and 62.93 wet.

Keystone photograph

Here Your Returning Ballots Arrive in Their Hundreds of Thousands

Food for study may be found in these figures by those of our readers who, two years ago, took one side or the other in that burning controversy over the modification vote.

Were the men and women who marked their crosses for "light wines and beer" to be counted as wets?

Or were they carefully disguised drys defending the Eighteenth Amendment?

That was the issue discust all over the country. THE DIGEST took no part in it, but will be interested to see whether the ultimate figures of the present poll may, peradventure, bring peace to that historic Donnybrook Fair.

WHATEVER the Governor of South Carolina may have replied to the Governor of North Carolina, poll fans may have their curiosity excited by the discovery that South Carolina, in this report, is almost 8 per cent. wetter than North Carolina.

But the drys will be relieved to find that New York is again a shade drier than she was last week. Just a trifle of less than one-half of 1 per cent. Not rivaling Kansas yet, but not getting any wetter.

"We shall have weeks of this poll yet," exclaims the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, in an article drawing attention to the startling wetness of the Southern States in the first report, and continuing:

"Virginia and North Carolina, with their early wet returns, will cause a scurrying in the bushes for all that these are no more than the vote of first precincts on election night.

"Both States are dry by political reputation. If they are not by private referendum, somebody will have some explaining to do. That is, for the future. At the moment, it is sufficiently startling that out of 18,000 voters chosen at random from the two States 11,000 are wet enough to admit it."

And it seems to the Providence *Journal* that:

"If THE DIGEST's poll continues to give us anything like these early percentages, it can not fail to exert, when completed, a powerful influence on public sentiment, offering as it will concrete and definite proof of what we already know in substance very well, that the American people, as a people, are gravely discontented with the 'noble experiment,' to which the authority of the Federal Constitution was unwisely loaned under stress of a war 'emergency.'"

IN 1930 THE DIGEST was accused by the Sacramento *Bee*, among other critics, of pandering to the dry cause and splitting the wet vote by putting the middle question on the ballot. (That was at the same time that the drys were assailing us on the ground that we had put in the modification question to split the dry vote.)

We are reminded of that conflict on seeing in the California paper some slightly more amiable comments on the present poll, which it hazards, if all goes well, "will give as good an index to the actual state of American opinion as is humanly possible outside of an actual, official referendum."

A more outspoken Pacific coast commentator is the Seattle *Times*, which has this to say:

"In the previous polls of THE LITERARY DIGEST no right-thinking citizen doubted the honesty of its motives or the fairness of its methods in testing public opinion. The reputation of the weekly is based on forty years of square dealing. It has no interest to serve beyond obtaining a cross-section of the public mind.

"The informal ballot should help the platform makers of the major political parties when they meet next June. Before the conventions are held ballots will be in and the results tabulated. Also the returns as published from week to week should show timid and fearful Congressmen the trend of the public mind. It would be futile to predict what the results will show, but undoubtedly the figures will influence strongly the actions of Congress as well as the makers of party platforms."

BUT please don't imagine that THE DIGEST is receiving nothing but bouquets. Many a brickbat is flying at our head.

Curiously enough, while we were attacked by both drys and wets two years ago for having a modification question on the ballot, we're now getting it equally hot from both sides for leaving out that modification question.

"In the opinion of dry champions," according to an unnamed West Virginia authority cited by the Moundsville *Journal*, "THE LITERARY DIGEST'S twenty million nation-wide poll is in the nature of propaganda paid for by the wet interests."

After some figuring over our postage expenses, *The Journal* sagely decides that, "Every one is entitled to his own opinion as to whether the magazine is defraying the cost."

That has a familiar ring.

It brings back battle memories of long ago.

Now if some valiant wet champion will arise and declare that the poll is in the nature of dry propaganda, paid for by the dry interests, we will have a perfect reproduction of the good old cross-fire of accusation which belongs to the atmosphere of a DIGEST poll, and without which it would not have a homelike feeling.

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Collapse of the Movement to Boycott Japan

"ECONOMIC PRESSURE . . . would certainly stop the present bloodshed."

Newton D. Baker, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, and other distinguished educators and editors thus petition the President to join in an international boycott of Japan.

"The best way to advance the cause of war between this country and Japan."

So retorts Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. "And right he is!" shout in chorus a large number of dailies. They use such words as "dynamite," "explosive," and "a two-edged weapon" to emphasize the menace to world peace should Article XVI of the Covenant of the League of Nations be invoked this March 3 against Japan. Senator Borah is quoted in the news columns:

"In my opinion, the best way to advance the cause of war between this country and Japan, to destroy the last vestige of influence which the United States may have in helping bring about an adjustment of matters in the Orient, the best way to turn the face of the American people toward another war, is to do precisely what these people are urging in the way of peace."

This boycott debate flares up as the result of this petition urging the United States to signify in advance its concurrence in a League of Nations boycott of Japan. The announced negative attitude of Great Britain and of France, according to cables, now precludes any such possibility, for, Raymond G. Carroll points out in the New York *Evening Post*, "it takes only one vote in the Council to destroy the majority vote in the Assembly."

The petition to the President is signed by President Lowell, Newton D. Baker, Willis J. Abbot of *The Christian Science Monitor*, Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth, Chester Rowell, formerly editor of the Fresno *Republican*, Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the University of Michigan, and Kenneth M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College. Hundreds of professors have also added their signatures to this demand, which concludes:

"The United States is not a member of the League, but it is a party to the Kellogg-Briand pact of Paris, and there can be no doubt that Japan, contrary to that pact, has sought to settle a dispute by other than pacific means.

"What will our Government do?

"Will it refuse to sever commercial relations, and, thereby, prevent almost all the rest of the world from bringing to bear economic pressure which will certainly stop the present bloodshed; or will it act in harmony with other nations to stop it?

"We, the undersigned, appeal to President and Congress to signify to the League that we will concur in economic measures it may take to restore peace."

SUPPORTING President Lowell's advocacy of an international boycott, *The Christian Science Monitor* makes the claim that our neutrality really nourishes the hostilities in the Far East:

"With a kind of shocked surprize many United States citizens have learned of recent shipments to Japan of nitrate and other raw war materials from plants in Virginia.

"Can it be possible, they ask, that their country is feeding a war? These conscientious citizens would be even more surprized to learn that not only is this so, but that, in the present stage of international law, for one nation to forbid its nationals to supply a certain other nation with these materials would be considered an 'unfriendly act.'

"The disturbance in the Far East has served to bring to public attention the strength and weaknesses of the peace structure as it now stands.

"Likewise some of the outmoded traditions against which governments must operate if the laws against war are to be enforced have been brought to light.

"The time can not be far off when it will not be permissible for one country to aid another in jeopardizing the world's peace—when for one country to supply another with war materials will be considered an unfriendly act toward all other countries."

YET relatively few dailies, we find, support unequivocally the petition for an anti-Japanese boycott. The St. Louis *Star* is convinced that this step would be effective and simple. The Raleigh *News and Observer* is pained by Senator Borah's

Wide World

Poster in Shanghai Urging Boycott of Japan

flat-footed opposition, and denounces the Administration's "irresponsible timidity" which may still witness "an international spark blaze into a major conflagration, without using any of the effective means at our disposal to put out the fire." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* believes that the answer to the petition should be explicit and affirmative. The Milwaukee *Journal* thinks peace more desirable than silk stockings.

THESE voices, however, remain in the minority. As the League's possible boycott becomes a more remote possibility, it becomes clear to a majority of our newspapers that any independent American action might react disastrously. Even the Washington *News*, spokesman for the Scripps-Howard group, which since last September 18 has urged a joint international boycott, now cries "danger!"

Calmly assuming the collapse of the boycott movement, the New York *Herald Tribune* thus dismisses the whole debate:

"The petition to the United States Government, headed by President Lowell of Harvard and Mr. Newton D. Baker, urged American support of a League Assembly ban upon commercial and financial intercourse with Japan on the assumption that Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese delegate, would invoke Article XVI on March 3, and that the Assembly would immediately find Japan guilty of a 'resort to war.'

"After this the boycott provisions would automatically go into effect.

"Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Minister, made it pointedly clear in the House of Commons, however, that there would be no such hasty decision if Great Britain could help it.

"The question of what America should do if the boycott is ever imposed upon Japan begins to look like an academic rather than a practical issue."

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China's Amazing Repulse of the Invader

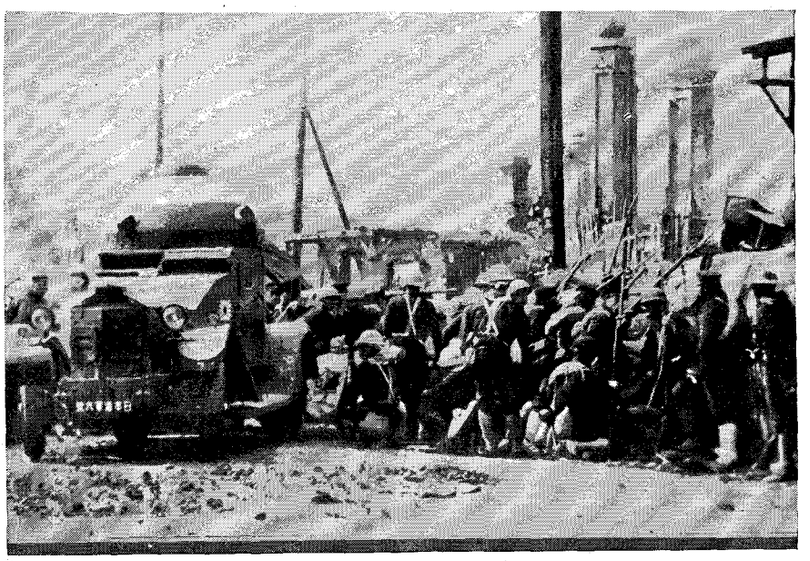
"COFFINS AND CORPSES FLEW SKYWARD.

"Sand-bags, masonry, and broken tile also soared aloft, followed by billowing clouds of brick-red dust.

"The repercussions of exploding aerial bombs and field artillery shells rocked me on my feet."

Through the eyes of a woman we are watching the Japanese massed attack upon the Chinese at Shanghai, the most violent military action since the World War.

"Unburied dead littered the shell-pitted streets of the No-Man's Land around the North Station," continues Peggy Hull in an article copyrighted by the News Syndicate Company, Inc., and published in the Chicago *Tribune*.



Acme

One of the "Crawling Dragons" That Failed at Shanghai

So dubbed by Chinese soldiers who never had seen such Juggernauts before.

"Some, oddly, had been placed in coffins, as if they were being prepared for burial, when the fighting broke out afresh.

"With me in the outpost was a marine officer who has seen much of war. His face twitched and he shuddered a little. 'Those Chinese are taking an awful slaughtering,' he said."

That marine officer thus voiced the fears of the world as the Japanese threw 25,000 troops into the "big push," on February 20, with 200 planes, twenty-two tanks, artillery, cavalry, and infantry in a decisive effort to smash the Chinese defenders.

BUT, to the amazement of the world, "those Chinese" were still in there fighting ninety-six hours later. All the power of the Japanese thrust, geared to the most modern war equipment, had failed to rout them. Along a sixteen-mile front, they had stopt the Japanese "in their tracks," as the Associated Press correspondent phrases it. Furthermore:

"Japanese headquarters admitted that the terrific onslaught against Kiangwan (center of the Chinese line) had failed to dislodge the defenders and that it appeared the Chinese were capable of holding out for a long time."

And so, while the Japanese were forced to ease up, and Tokyo prepared to send 25,000 more men, "cheerful Chinese soldiers," tremendously elated over blocking the foe, says the United Press, made ready for the next onslaught.

Perhaps they will yet be driven out, says the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, but "in the larger sense these forces can not be defeated now, no matter what happens to them."

Out of it all emerges the Nineteenth Route Army of Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, heroes to China and to the entire world for bearing, and breaking, the strongest Japanese attacks. To his foemen General Tsai flung this challenge:

"Do your worst, we are ready."

But let us take another look at the battle, this time on the third day. The topsy-turvydom produced by war is described for us by another woman writer, Christine Diemer, of Cleveland, writing for the Associated Press:

"It is part of Shanghai's vegetable-garden and playground which has been turned into the newest battle-field by the struggling forces of China and Japan.

"Across a golf-course near Kiangwan bullets flew back and forth all Sunday, instead of the usual little white balls. The Kiangwan race-track of the International Recreation Club looked as if it had been struck by a Kansas twister. Fashionable Shanghai scarcely would have recognized the old diggings.

"The Japanese had complete charge and made themselves comfortable. Cavalry horses were in the betting-booths, and a fleet of tanks cluttered up the golf greens. As far as I could see, in all directions, there were leaping flames and smoke from the burning huts of Chinese truck-gardeners. Few houses remained unburned.

"The country is low, and networked with irrigation ditches. Here and there stood a tree in a field where rice, beans, and other vegetables are grown for the Shanghai markets. But all the Chinese had left. Only khaki-clad Japanese infantry, cavalry, and artillery outfits were on the roads. Detachments of troops marched back and forth.

"Overhead, airplanes shot code signals to the artillery. Frankly, I was frightened. It was my first visit to a battle-front. Hours afterward I could still hear the deafening sound of the artillery, the patter of rifle bullets, the rattle of machine-guns, and the cloppity-clop of the cavalry.

"It was a heavy, misty day. The clouds were full of smoke from the artillery fire and from the burning buildings.

"Less than a mile away was the village of Kiangwan, held by the Chinese. Its dull, feudal, gloomy walls protected the defenders but were crumbling in many places owing to the ravages of age and weather. The Japanese appeared to have about 2,000 cavalry ponies, all from Mongolia. Some one told me the cavalry was to be used after the tanks to oust the Chinese from Kiangwan.

"Most of the ponies I saw needed a bath, but their riders, who had yet to see battle, were spick and span, full of good humor, and seemingly having a wonderful time.

"I saw great tubs of steaming rice brought out for the soldiers at meal-time. But along about this time shells from somewhere began making fresh sand-traps and bunkers in the golf-course. I left the troopers in a hurry, with all their battle glory, and quickly retreated toward town."

AND then the correspondent describes scenes which remind us of the World War:

"The road to the front was crowded with refugees. They scarcely seemed human as they hobbled along in rags. Many were barefooted. They carried bundles and babies strapt on their backs. Many women limped through the mud, carrying staggering loads—all their possessions.

"They had not the slightest idea of their destination, except to get away from shot and shell. They were evacuating the beggars' villages which dot the road and which were a picture of misery."

Chief factors in the success of the Chinese, the correspondents say, were their fighting spirit backed by their prowess with the machine-gun. Lacking equipment such as the Japanese had, they burrowed in to withstand the artillery fire—then, when

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it slackened to permit the Japanese infantry to advance, they cut loose with the machine-guns. And the few Japanese who reached the trenches were quickly dispatched with the bayonet.

"It's the man, after all, not the machine, that does the fighting," General Tsai told Karl H. Von Wiegand, Universal Service correspondent. And Mr. Von Wiegand quotes the youthful Chinese commander further in a copyrighted dispatch:

"Iron is hard, but a man is tenacious and resourceful if he is imbued with the right spirit and convinced he is fighting for his own cause. My troops have that spirit and conviction.

"They had never been up against tanks, aircraft and such artillery before, but they were steeled by the knowledge that the Japanese have invaded our home and country.

"My soldiers are simple people. They are poorly equipped. Their arms can not be compared to the excellent equipment of the Japanese, which my troops marvel at.

"But my men have spirit. Moreover, they know the Japanese take no prisoners."

ADMITTEDLY, the Japanese had a difficult problem in attempting to drive machine-gunners from the canal-cut terrain. But another factor that adds tremendously to their Shanghai bedevilment is the Chinese sniper.

Victor Keen tells us about this in a copyrighted dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, and quotes an unnamed foreign military expert as saying:

"During the present Shanghai campaign the Japanese have faced a type of warfare which the Chinese themselves developed, namely plain-clothes attack in which there is infiltration of snipers inside the enemy's attacking lines.

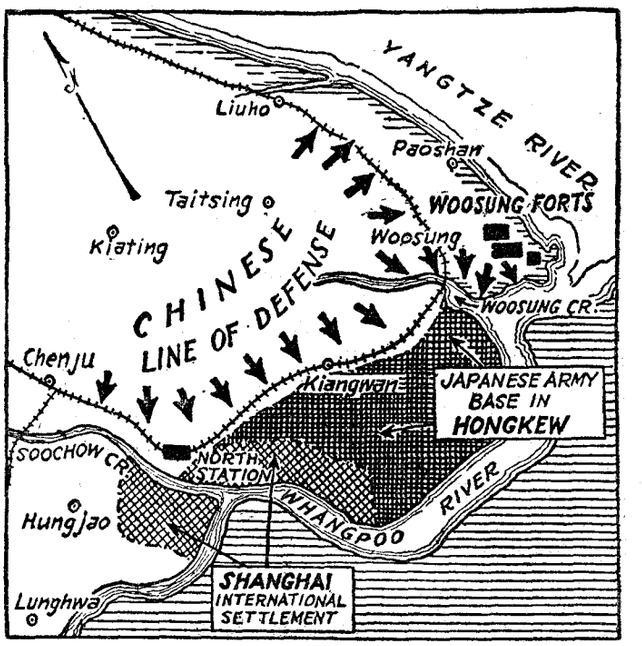
"These snipers' attacks have proved very demoralizing to the Japanese. No portion of the Japanese rear forces, not even their headquarters, has been free from this menace.

"The psychological effect of this characteristically Chinese weapon has had no little effect on the Japanese morale, with bullets whizzing from directions where no enemy was supposed to be. It is enough to try the morale of seasoned soldiers of any army."

Not only does the Nineteenth Route Army have a brilliant record, Mr. Keen tells us, but it is in excellent fighting trim, since for the last three years it has been practising on bandits. Searching further for the secret of Chinese success in the first big drive, Mr. Keen quotes the same military expert as saying:

A Surprized Nutcracker

—Spencer in the Omaha "World-Herald."



From the New York *Evening Post*

Where the Chinese Blocked Japan's "Big Push"

Showing the battle lines at Shanghai. Kiangwan was the center of the drive launched by Japanese troops on February 20.

"The present defensive power of small arms also is a factor to be considered. The Nineteenth Route Army first was pitted against a Japanese naval landing force fighting on land, and the Chinese easily outfought them.

"This perhaps unexpected victory bolstered their morale, since it was the first time a Chinese Army in many, many years had been able to stand up against foreign troops.

"The result, psychologically speaking, is that they now feel they can stand against any troops in the world. The marvelous response accorded to these troops by the Chinese here and throughout the world has increased their resolution until they feel willing to face anything to preserve their prestige."

GREAT significance is attached by American editors to the surprizing showing made by the Chinese. Says the Washington *Herald:*

"If, after all the years of yielding and non-resistance, China has at last learned to fight, the entire scene in the East is fundamentally altered.

"It constitutes an event of the greatest moment and portent.

"Its effect upon the course of future events in the Orient is difficult to foresee and impossible to predict."

"The invaders of Shanghai, slowly and clumsily beating down the native defense of the city, are even more surely building up for China a groundwork for the most powerful force known in national experience—a legend of inspired and forlorn heroism," remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, already quoted. "Here is something that may yet unite all the bickering elements in the country and, at last, leave the Japanese themselves isolated and friendless." "If the Japanese were wise," this paper sums up, "they would not attempt to annihilate the forces defending Shanghai."

"China, with a hastily organized group of small armies equipped with cast-off arms, with airplanes of the World War vintage, has won a moral victory," asserts the Newark *Evening News*—

"Moral victories do not count for much in the final summing, it is true, but in this case they serve to revamp a lot of ideas the Western world had about the Chinese.

"When the most unaggressive and poorly armed nation can hold at bay the Army, Navy, marines, air corps, and artillery of the second most military Power, a lot of theories about armament and disarmament have to be mended, and amended."

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Washington's "Claim-the-Credit" War

"HELL'S BELLS—HE WANTS TO CREATE some new offices!"

Snorting his indignation, bluff Speaker Garner thus colorfully retorts, as quoted by the Washington *News*, to President Hoover's latest recommendation for a consolidation of government bureaus.

Not only that, the Democratic chief goes so far as to brand the program "idiotic and astounding," according to the New York *Times* correspondent, because tax and appropriation bills are in process of preparation and passage, and it is "no time" to submit such projects.

And a little later Mr. Garner blazes forth again by serving notice on the President that "nobody can dictate to the Democratic group in Congress."

"It is well enough to talk of a political truce," he adds, "but let me tell you that the kind of truce we intend is not that the Administration shall continue hostilities while we abstain from them."

And, so, there is wonder in Washington whether the truce for relief legislation has been ended. Some see the outbreak of a "claim-the-credit" war which will last through Election Day.

The Hoover message which irritates the Democrats was sent to Congress on February 17, and less than a week later the House voted to back Speaker Garner's plan for governmental economy. Altho the vote was 215 to 22, "the Republicans called the plan absurd, ineffectual, and a mere gesture."

Don't Hurt the Child

—Pease in the Newark "Evening News."

This resolution, offered by Representative Douglas of Arizona, creates a committee of seven to study ways to reduce governmental expenditures and report to the House not later than April 15. Thus Speaker Garner seems to triumph in this fight.

But to return to the cause of all this excitement. It is the President's fourth message of the kind since 1929, we read.

"The President made three major recommendations," Arthur Krock tells us in the New York *Times*—

"1. To put the authority for consolidation in his hands with the safeguard that Congress shall have sixty days for study of any rearrangement of governmental functions, after which it shall take effect unless Congress requests suspension of action.

"2. That consolidation shall be based on the general method of concentrating advisory, regulatory and quasi-judicial functions of Government under boards and commissions, while executive bureaus shall deal with administrative matters only.

"3. That there be created, a Public Works Administrator and a Personnel Administrator.

"A detail of the President's plan was the designation of six new Assistant Secretaries, four of them new offices."

OF this last feature, which was so harshly criticized by the Democrats, the President says:

"The additional expense of such officers over and above the salaries now paid to officials who would be displaced would be less than $40,000 per annum. The saving in cost of administration would be many times this sum."

Then came what Mr. Krock calls the official opening of the "claim-the-credit" war—the statement issued by Mr. Garner.

"Cooperation between the two great parties in effecting emergency legislation is a fine thing," says the Speaker, but the Administration, he complains, "appears to regard it as requisite not only that the Democrats shall sign on the dotted line, but insists that the Administration should have all the credit for whatever is accomplished." And then:

"So far we have had no cooperation in the true sense of the word.

"Such measures as the Glass-Steagall amendment, which has its foundation in legislation frequently sought by Democratic legislators and as frequently vetoed by the then Republican majorities, are claimed as triumphs for the Administration.

"There is an instance of this in every speech made by one of Mr. Hoover's Cabinet or other Administration spokesmen. The purpose is plainly to improve the President's prospects of reelection by planting the idea that he, single-handed, has accomplished everything that is done by Congress.

"Now he has sent us a recommendation for the reorganization of the Government. Briefly it consists in a suggestion that Congress abdicate its prerogatives and give him blanket power to appoint a lot of new officers, and make the Government anything he pleases."

AND, finally, the Speaker declares that "we are not going to grant any such unlimited charter," for "we, too, have our ideas as to how to effect improvements and economies."

To all this, the President intends to make no reply, we read, and the correspondents also represent Mr. Hoover as not agreeing with Republicans who seek to make partizan capital out of the present economic situation.

But Mr. Garner draws a retort from Representative Snell, the Republican House leader.

"I thought John Garner had been too long in politics to be peeved by the claims in some Republican speeches made on Lincoln Day," said Mr. Snell——

"I can not decide after reading the statement of Mr. Garner, whether it came out of the mouth of Speaker Garner or Garner, candidate for President.

"So far as the House of Representatives is concerned, the Democrats have worked with us in advocacy of President Hoover's program for relief of economic conditions—a program which contained no partizan politics.

"Any time the Democrats advance measures for improvement of economic conditions throughout the country, and for the benefit of the whole people, we shall gladly cooperate."

AND next day the Garner plan to have a committee of seven draft a bureau-consolidation program was adopted.

But "the present eruption of partizan heckling" is "wholly superficial," according to Mark Sullivan, noted Washington correspondent, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

This "bickering about credit for what is done," he says, is merely "like the snapping that spirited horses often practise."

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To Kill "Lame Ducks"

SHORT, WELL-BUILT, SQUARE-JAWED Senator George W. Norris, empty-handed after gunning for "lame ducks" for ten years, now sees success ahead.

Seven times in the last decade, we read, the seventy-year-old Nebraskan has induced the Senate to take a shot at the Congressional "cripples" by passing a resolution to do away with the short sessions of Congress, thus preventing defeated members from serving for months after their repudiation at the polls.

But a double-barreled legislative charge was needed, and the House never could be persuaded to pull the trigger against itself. Except last year, and then it added an amendment which prevented agreement. Now the House has passed the resolution, by 335 to 56.

Thus the way is opened for the adoption of another amendment to the Constitution. But thirty-six State Legislatures must blaze away if the "lame duck" is to be exterminated. They have seven years to act.

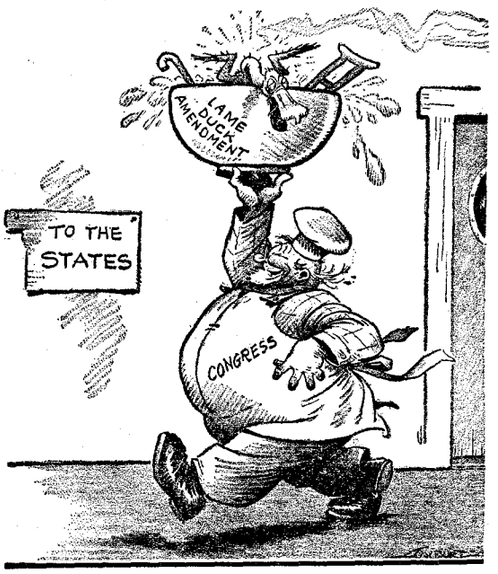
"The effect of the Norris amendment if ratified will be that a President elected in November will take office January 24 instead of March 4, and that Congress will assemble and the new members take office January 4 instead of in the following December," explains Edwin W. Gableman, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—

"This shortens to approximately two months the thirteen-month interval permitted by the present system. The amendment is the first major change to the Constitution, affecting Congress, in 140 years.

"Abolition of the 'lame duck' session under the new amendment would come about from the fact that, barring exceptional circumstances, Congress never would be in session between an election and the induction of members chosen at that election. At most, there could be only a two-month session of the old Congress, followed immediately by a session of the new.

"How the present system works out was illustrated when the Democrats made sweeping gains in the Congressional by-elections of 1930—gains that eventually terminated in Democratic control of the House. However, the Congress which assembled in December, 1930—one month after the election—was composed of members elected in the Republican landslide of 1928, whose terms did not expire until March 4, 1931.

"Because there was no extraordinary session of Congress after March 4, 1931, the members elected in November, 1930, did not have a chance to legislate until the present Congress assembled in December, 1931."



Duck Soup!

—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News."

WHILE some papers express doubts about the Norris amendment, an apparent majority are greatly pleased over the prospects of eliminating what they call an archaic method, a hangover from stage-coach days when it took weeks for newly elected members to reach Washington.

"The objections offered to the proposal," notes the Baltimore *Sun*, tho it does not concur in them, "are that a newly elected Congress needs a prolonged 'cooling-off' period and that, with no limitation on the length of the second session, Congress might sit continuously."

Typical of the majority comment is that of papers on either coast.

"The gain to the country should be tremendous," asserts the Boston *Globe*, and the San Francisco *Chronicle*, remarking that "the amendment seems now in a fair way of speedy adoption," adds that "the country will give its blessing."

Another Roosevelt Finds a Big Stick

WITH GRAPEFRUIT, FISH, COLE SLAW, toast and coffee on the tray, "Big Tom" Farley, New York County sheriff, went right on eating lunch, telling reporters that he was "not surprized" that he had been ousted from office by Governor Roosevelt.

But at that moment Sheriff Farley "burst into the realm of national politics through the back door," as a Kentucky newspaper puts it, because at Washington, Governor Roosevelt's friends seized upon his dismissal of the popular Tammany leader as a declaration of independence of Tammany itself.

And at the same time the Governor enunciated a new doctrine of honesty in public office that wins acclaim far and wide.

Sheriff Farley was no mere everyday office holder, notes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, for he has long been one of the most powerful and popular district leaders in the Tammany organization. As this newspaper reminds us:

"Every May he staged a frolic for the children of some 35,000 East Side voters in Central Park.

"Christmas brought the distribution of 3,000 Christmas dinners to 3,000 families of the faithful in the Fourteenth Assembly District, commonly known as the 'League of Nations' because of the scramble of nationalities that dwell in its limits. January saw the annual ball of the Thomas M. Farley Association.

"Many a voter in New York enjoyed the proceeds of that miraculous fund which Farley declares came out of 'an old tin box.'"

But generosity and popularity have nothing to do with the case, said Governor Roosevelt in his decision, declaring himself not satisfied with Sheriff Farley's explanation of the sources of a large portion of the $396,503.66 investigator Seabury says he deposited in the banks since January 1, 1925, his maximum annual salary during that time being $15,000. Said the Governor:

"Where a public official is under inquiry or investigation, especially an elected public official, and it appears that his scale of living, or the total of his bank deposits far exceeds the public salary which he is known to receive, he, the elected public official, owes a positive public duty to the community to give a reasonable or creditable explanation of the sources of the deposits, or the sources which enabled him to maintain a scale of living beyond the amount of his salary."

IN this decision "Roosevelt asserts true leadership," declares the Newark *News*. It "is a far-reaching ruling and will be accepted as sound public policy," declares the Albany *Evening News* in the city where Governor Roosevelt decided against Farley, after having given him a two-day hearing, in the course of which he failed to account to the Governor's satisfaction for those thousands which he said came from that mysterious and wonderful "tin box."

The Republican New York *Herald Tribune* thinks that while the Governor has done the right thing, he has been pretty slow about it.

While Roosevelt's friends outside of New York acclaim his action as courageous, William O. Trapp, Albany correspondent of the New York *World-Telegram*, is not so sure that the Governor has lost Tammany's support since "the Governor and Tammany are reciprocally important to each other."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

IN times like these a lot of our close friends are getting closer. —*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

TRADE doesn't appear to follow the flag if it's Chinese trade and the Japanese flag.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

THE new command from Captain Hoover, of the Ship of State, is for all hands to stand by to repel hoarders.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE trouble with new styles for women is that they soon become so popular that they become unpopular.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

THE League of Nations is no movie. It is a talkie.—*Hamburger Nachrichten.*

IT isn't equality people long for, but equality with the right people.—*Hartford Times.*

AT the moment, the only nation prepared to go the limit in naval reduction is Switzerland.—*Norfolk Virginian Pilot.*

IF the Japs wished to rob China, why didn't they do it in a nice, civilized way by selling bum bonds?—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THERE must be times when Wilhelm is prompted to stop sawing wood long enough to drop a post-card to the Mikado saying, "Don't bite off more than you can chew."—*Ohio State Journal.*

One Worm That Won't Have to Wait for the Early Bird

—Doyle in the Philadelphia "Record."

THINK what public life would be if the emancipation of women hadn't purified it.—*Hartford Times.*

WE don't know whether what Japan gets from the war will be as much as she expects, but it will be different.—*Detroit News.*

EACH time the world Powers warn Japan to get out of Shanghai the Japanese pass the warning along to the Chinese.—*Washington Post.*

JAPAN again asserts that she is in favor of disarmament. Maybe she is merely trying to disarm the Chinese.—*Weston Leader.*

So this is the civilization the doughboys died to save.—*Beaumont Enterprise.*

WHY dread inflation, if it is the opposite of what we have now?—*Nelson (B. C.) News.*

A WRITER with a nifty choice of words speaks of the Soviet Five-Year Plan as "promising."—*Springfield Union.*

ANOTHER advantage of storing up treasure in heaven is that only one person's folly can lose it for you.—*Roanoke World-News.*

THE problem confronting those putting up the political platforms is to make the flaws in the wood look like knot-holes to the drys and bung-holes to the wets.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WE always knew that a country which gave the world the ukulele couldn't be any 100 per cent. paradise.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

SOME of our foreign investments may not be entirely sound, but they nevertheless have the appearance of permanency.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

AS we understand Japan's explanation of the trouble, she has decided in a big-hearted moment to save China from the Chinese. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

MOTORISTS are asked to exercise extra caution when nearing schools. Remembering always that little boys should be seen and not hurt.—*Punch (London).*

AT least some advance is made toward outlawing war when a nation that is waging it tries to make the world believe it is only playing ping-pong.—*St. Louis Star.*

AFTER years of selective breeding, sheep without tails have been developed. Which shows what may be accomplished by keeping a definite end in view.—*Florence Herald.*

"THE modern girl is nothing but an animated doll," declares a novelist. He must admit, however, that she doesn't call "Mamma" when she is squeezed.—*The Humorist (London).*

A PSYCHOLOGIST says that boys get mad, on the average, six times a week, and girls, four times. Then they grow up, start to pay taxes, and are mad all the time.—*Arizona Producer.*

EMPHASIZING a gayer and more optimistic tone, a statement of a tailors' convention declares, men's clothes will reflect approaching prosperity this spring. Observing the mirrorlike surface of ours in certain strategic places, we have a feeling that in our own particular case prosperity will have to come up from behind.—*Boston Herald.*

THE International Settlement at Shanghai is not alone in being considerably unsettled. There's the one following the World War.—*Weston Leader.*

THE strict father still exists, a novelist reminds us. We know of one who absolutely insists that all his children shall be home in time for breakfast.—*The Humorist.*

HOOVER has appointed Mellon Ambassador to England. Possibly in the hope that he'll turn out to be as good a bill collector as a tax collector.—*Arizona Producer.*

WHY doesn't New York City solve its financial difficulties by abolishing all official salaries and making the job-holders bid for the privilege?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"NOWADAYS, nobody sits in the stalls and winks at chorus-girls," says a writer. We noticed, the other evening, a theater-goer brazenly indulging in forty winks.—*Punch.*

FROM the way things have been shaping up in New York recently, it looks as if Franklin Roosevelt will have to be content to get his cheers without the Tiger.—*Boston Herald.*

IN politics the difference between a complete, unqualified exoneration and a whitewashing is the difference between whether it's your side or the other side getting it.—*Southern Lumberman.*

WE'D be glad to get behind our constructive thinkers in this crisis, as a highbrow magazine suggests, if we were sure we could either control our foot or else be certain to come up before a sympathetic judge.—*Boston Herald.*

ON December 1 Secretary Mellon's son went to work in a Pennsylvania bank as a clerk, and in January he was made a director. America still offers opportunity to a young man who has the stuff.—*Southern Lumberman.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

Making Manchuria the "Land of Peace"

HENRY PU-YI, former "Boy Emperor of China," becomes the ruler of the new Manchurian federated State.

But he doesn't know yet, it seems, whether he is to be a monarch or president of a republic.

Some Tokyo correspondents say the new "independent Manchurian-Mongolian State" will be "midway between a republic and a monarchy," with a chief executive holding office for life.

"The Boy Emperor" is reported picked for this post, altho his ambition was to reestablish the Manchu dynasty, with himself as King or Emperor to restore at least a portion of the former glory of the Dragon Throne.

But that ambition, it appears, is destined to go the way of his earlier rumored intentions of taking up Chinese opera singing as a career. Incidentally, Pu-yi is reputed to be an artist of unusual talent, as poet, painter, and singer.

The outlook now is that he will have a steady job, under the strict supervision of the Japanese Government, as the head of the new State of Manchuria, to be known as Ankuo, "Land of Peace."

As its national emblem Ankuo flies the discarded Chinese five-barred flag, emblazoned by the Rising Sun of Japan. A Manchurian "declaration of independence," say Tokyo dispatches, was drafted and approved at Mukden by Tsang Shih-yi, Chang Ching-hui, and Chao Hsen-pe of the Northeastern Administrative Committee, and is quoted in Tokyo press dispatches as follows:

"For the last five months since the Manchurian incident the people of the Four Eastern Provinces (Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang, and Jehol) have suffered extremely. To alleviate the suffering of the people we are chosen by them to assemble here and devise means.

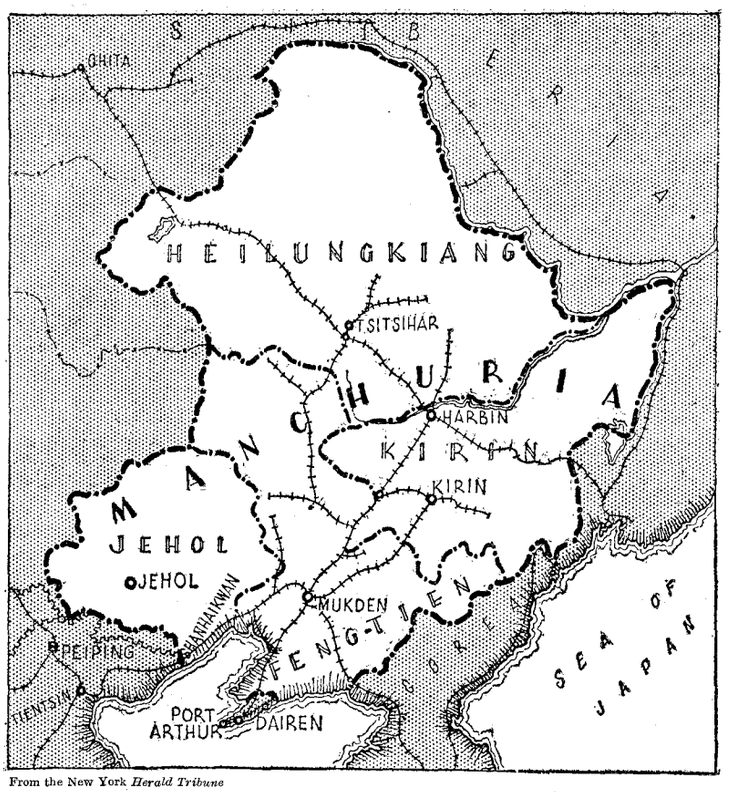
"As a result of careful discussions we have decided to unite, to sever relations with the Nationalist government, and to declare the independence of the Four Eastern Provinces. We have organized an administrative committee to execute State business.

"We stand for destruction of the old military rule and adoption of righteous government. Externally, we reject anti-foreignism and adopt the principle of the Open Door and equal opportunity. Tax-reduction and other measures to promote righteous government, as well as maintenance of peace and order, will be taken.

"Putting into operation these fundamental principles, we are confident we will be able to contribute to the welfare and happiness of the populace of the Four Eastern Provinces, and attain lasting peace in this part of the world."

The leading Chinese officials at Mukden, say dispatches from that city, were prompted by Japanese advisers to set up a stable government in place of the military command of the Japanese Army of Occupation. Among them, it is ironically noted, are Gen. Ma Chan-shan, former commander of the Chinese forces in northern Manchuria, and once a stubborn obstacle to Japanese subjugation of the three Eastern Provinces.

Organization of the Ankuo Government, it is related, signalizes the completion of Japan's military conquest of Manchuria, which began five months ago with the seizure of Mukden, and will mark the end of the régime of former Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.



From the New York *Herald Tribune*

"Land of Peace"—Made in Japan

All four of the Manchurian Provinces make up the independent State of Ankuo, "land of peace," where a republican form of government, under what is generally regarded as Japanese direction, is headed by Henry Pu-yi, former "Boy Emperor" of China. All the boundaries have been established except those on the west, which are subject to change.

CHINA'S terse and definite official response to the proclamation of the State of Ankuo, according to a Nanking United Press dispatch, is that "the Chinese Government does not recognize the secession of Manchuria from China or the independence of any part of Manchuria."

How the new Manchurian status impresses Japan may be inferred from Japanese press editorials cabled from Tokyo to THE LITERARY DIGEST. Thus the Tokyo *Asahi* assures the world:

"Japan has no intention of influencing Chinese leaders in their choice of government. Her policy is fixt on neither territorial nor political ambitions, but she does expect her interests to be respected in Manchuria as they are indispensable to Japan's existence.

"We want to drive this home in the minds of Chinese leaders in Manchuria."

But in sharp contrast is the avowal of the Tokyo *Miyako:*

"There is no doubt that the new State will be pro-Japanese. That is the only way in which we will be able to exploit the natural resources and to maintain peace."

SIMILARLY one-hundred-per-cent. Japanese is the Tokyo *Hochi*, which assures us modestly that "Japan has everything to gain through the unification of Manchuria and Mongolia." Says the Tokyo *Yomiuri:*

"There is nothing more intimate in the historical and geographical relations of Japan than Manchuria. It is no exaggeration to say that eventually the new State will be a part of the Japanese economic bloc. Japan, with its great industrial equipment position, and Manchuria, with its great store of materials, are indispensable to each other. Truly, they are two and yet one of the same economic unit, which means unbounded fortune for their population of 120,000,000.

"The national movement is partly responsible for the formation

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of the new State. However, the exploits of the military must not be forgotten.

"The military intends to participate in the management of the new State, and, we hope that the military will devote their efforts to launch enterprises, relieve unemployment, and develop industry."

And now comes a cabled editorial from a Tokyo newspaper of great circulation, *Nichi Nichi*, which assumes a wondering air:

"What interests us is the probable attitude toward Japan.

Named in Her Honor

The new Manchurian State is called "Ankuo," meaning "Land of Peace."
—Doyle in the Philadelphia "Record."

"We want the Chinese leaders to realize that the action of Japan which gave impetus to independence was entirely for the purpose of protecting legitimate interests."

Meanwhile, Japanese sources are cited in Shanghai press cables for the statement that as soon as the new Manchurian Government is founded, Japan will turn over to that organization the ownership and management of all the Chinese railways now occupied by the Japanese troops, with Japan retaining only the South Manchuria Railway mileage owned prior to the opening of the conquest of Manchuria on September 18. Also based on Japanese sources is a New York *Times* Shanghai cable to the effect that:

"The new Manchurian State will not attempt to be purely Chinese, but will welcome land ownership by Japanese, Koreans, and other nationalities.

"In view of this departure the Japanese Government plans to assist 150,000 Japanese families to emigrate to Manchuria annually for the next ten years, which plan admittedly means an influx of virtually half a million Japanese yearly under government assistance, or 5,000,000 by 1942.

"Presumably the Korean migration to Manchuria, which has already passed the million mark, will increase greatly when land ownership is legalized.

"The Japanese authorities here assert that, except for the area around Tahushan, Kaopangtze, and Chinchow in the Southwest and the Chientao region in the Northeast, adjoining the Korean border, the bandit plague has been virtually exterminated.

"The farmers will be able to plant their crops in perfect safety with the advent of the first spring days next month, they say.

"In many large areas Chinese soldiers and bandits looted all the grain reserves before they were driven out, the Japanese announce, and for these areas they are furnishing seed grain free.

"Another handicap to the resumption of agriculture is the fact the Chinese soldiers and bandits stole many thousands of farmers' horses, making plowing difficult, and Japanese assistance also is planned to meet this problem."

Russia's Second Five-Year Plan

THE SYMBOL GIVEN to the Russian people to replace their icons is the mechanical tractor.

To that extent the machine has entered Russian life today, says a special correspondent in Russia of the London *Morning Post*.

And that symbol is stamped all over Soviet Russia's Second Five-Year Plan, 1932-1937, designed to transform the country from a strictly farming to a largely manufacturing State.

Yet the great work of making the Soviet Union self-productive in manufacturing industries was really begun under the first Five-Year Plan by the importation of machinery.

Of this we are reminded by *Pravda* (Moscow), official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party, which publishes a resolution adopted at the Party Conference. This resolution uses these strong words:

"The Soviet Union's economic independence will become an accomplished fact. No longer will it run the risk of being transformed into an appendix dependent on the capitalistic world.

"The profound economic crisis spread over all capitalistic countries is an undeniable proof of the approaching end of the capitalistic world.

"In the Soviet Union, the rapid and powerful growth of production, the erection of an ever-increasing number of new factories and gigantic plants, and the opening up of new mines and power stations at a pace unthinkable for capitalism, are features of our day."

But the Soviet Russians apparently are not cheering themselves so loudly that they fail to notice defects in their great plan procedure. This we gather from *Pravda's* report of a speech by V. Molotov, the Soviet Premier, or President of the Council of People's Commissars. Altho rejoicing in Soviet Russia's achievements, he did not fail to point out that:

"Our low productivity of labor still remains one of the chief shortcomings of our industries.

"For instance, in the United States, the production of pig-iron is 1,300 tons a year per workman; in Germany it is 620 tons; while in the best plants of the Soviet Union it is only 300 tons.

"Another defective unit is our transportation system. We must not only reequip our railroads, but also render the work of our railroad men much more efficient than it is."

Looking forward, *The Economic Review of the Soviet Union* (New York) tells us just what the Second Five-Year Plan is calculated to do for Soviet Russia. First of all, we are struck by the prediction that between 15,000 and 19,000 miles of new railway lines are to be built, and that railroads now running are to be basically reformed. We read then:

"The output of the Soviet machine-building industry will be increased from three to three and one-half times this year's program.

"A tremendous increase in power production is planned so that by 1937—the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan—a total of 100-billion kilowatt hours is scheduled, as compared with 17-billion set for 1932.

"Coal production is to be raised to 250 million tons, as against the program of 90 million for this year. The output of oil is to increase from two and one-half to three times that of 1932.

"Pig-iron production is to reach 22 million tons, as compared with an output of 9 million set for 1932. The steel industry is to develop the production of the high-grade steel necessary for the machine-building industry.

"In agriculture, the main object during the Second Five-Year period is to be complete socialization and an increase in the number of machine and tractor stations sufficient to serve all collective farms."

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Suppose a Sovietized Britain

"IF THE KING of England has not already abdicated, as it is confidently expected he will, monarchy will be abolished, after which attention will be directed to the armed forces."

That striking sentence is not taken from "Alice in Wonderland," but from a frank statement in the London *Saturday Review* by a Communist contributor who outlines what Communism would mean to England.

Distant as pole from pole as *The Saturday Review* is from Communism, it nevertheless publishes this Communist program "in the interest of fairness," tho it needs hardly say that it disagrees profoundly "with almost everything the author says and stands for."

The author is W. F. Watson, who tells us that in going after Britain's armed forces, once the King has stept down, or been invited out, the Communists expect to find many officers who will refuse to come under the new régime.

They will be forthwith removed and replaced by Communists chosen from the ranks, Mr. Watson tells us, and as to recalcitrant regiments, naval ratings, and police divisions, "they will be disarmed and placed in quarantine." We read then:

"The factories, food supply, and means of transport will be taken over through the factory committees and trade-unions —from which the orthodox officials will have been removed— without compensation to the present owners.

"They and the managers will have the choice of remaining as employees of the State; if they refuse they will be peremptorily told to get out. The land will be expropriated in like fashion, and a sort of peasant proprietorship set up under Soviet control.

"All foodstuffs will come under direct Soviet control, and rationed, the workers having priority over non-workers. The deposed capitalists will be required to work if they want food. Distribution will be carried out through the Cooperative Societies, controlled by Communists.

"Immediate domestic problems will be dealt with no less drastically. All the big houses will be commandeered—and the big hotels—and turned into tenements for the workers. The unemployed will be given adequate maintenance, but they will be required to work for it.

"Those not absorbed in industry will be employed in razing the slums, on the land, and in other spheres of communal work.

"The banks will, of course, be taken over by the Soviet Government, again without compensation to the present owners. Communism compensates only workers!

"In order to facilitate the change, it may be necessary to print an enormous number of treasury notes, as means of exchange of commodities. The element of profit will be completely eliminated."

THE Church will be disestablished, and all orthodox religious teaching abolished from the schools, Mr. Watson warns us, while all educational institutions "will be taken over by the Soviet Government" with the result that:

"The educational system will be revolutionized. Children will be taught the ethics of Communism, and to hate the capitalists and Capitalism.

"The press will be rigidly censored, only those of pronounced Communist leanings being allowed freedom.

"Similarly with cinemas, theaters, and music-halls. Anything savoring of anti-Communist propaganda will be ruthlessly suppresst."

Turning next to the foreign policy of Communism, this Red spokesman advises us that much depends upon the internal conditions of other countries.

For instance, it will be fairly easy to get on with Soviet countries like Russia. But with those countries still under a capitalist régime, we are told, British Communism will have tn adapt its relationship just as Russia has been compelled to adapt itself to capitalist countries.

One thing is certain, however, Mr. Watson assures us: "War debts and reparations will be repudiated, as also most of the commercial debts."

Now, if you ask Mr. Watson when all this iridescent dream is to come true in Britain, he will tell you that the Communist party does not expect to achieve power through Parliament, altho it will continue to run candidates.

To Communism, Parliament is "obsolete," he affirms, and Communist candidates are run for propaganda purposes only. Should any Communists be elected, "they would go to Westminster with the object of sabotaging the machine."

No indeed, Mr. Watson repeats, Communism puts no faith

A Dutch Warning

The hungry jobless man is always trailed by the revolutionary Communist spellbinder.

—"De Notenkraker" (Amsterdam).

in Parliament, but pins all its hopes to "the efficacy of the strike weapon." He goes on:

"It plans to form revolutionary factory committees, and Communist 'cells' in every sphere of industrial and political activity: it also aims at establishing nuclei of Soviets in every district.

"Communism is agitating, and preparing for, a national strike similar to that of 1926, which it will endeavor, through committees and nuclei, to direct into a revolutionary crisis.

"Anticipating that Parliament and the orthodox trade-union leaders will be unable to handle the situation, the Communists hope to be sufficiently strong to seize power, dissolve Parliament, establish the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and to at once proceed with the election of a National Soviet Government, representative of industries rather than of constituencies, through the medium of the local Soviets, the method of election being so arranged as to insure the return of the Communists in an overwhelming majority.

"If and when Communism thus achieves power, it will be forced to defend its position, for it is certain that the deposed political parties will challenge the Dictatorship."

How the Communist party will defend itself is indicated by Mr. Watson in a quotation from a party-platform program that is the duty of Communists, "relying upon the best and most active elements of the workers, to create their own legions and militant organizations . . . for the purpose of giving the workers military training for the revolutionary battles to come. Intensive agitation must, therefore, be directed not against military training of the youth of the workers, but against the military régime and the domination of the officers. Every possibility of providing the workers with weapons should be most eagerly seized upon."

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De Valera's Free State Victory

"A NEW ERA HAS DAWNED before Ireland, an era in which the Irish people will enjoy a peace and prosperity so long denied them."

Proudly Eamon de Valera, the Irish Free State's new President, who was born in New York City, thus announces the victory of his Fianna Fail party in the general elections.

But doubts of his sanguine prophecy are heard from Ireland.

Wide World photograph

No Allegiance to King George

Pledges Eamon de Valera, new President of the Irish Free State. This one-time revolutionary was born in New York City. His father was Spanish. His mother, still living, is Irish.

The defeated candidate, President Cosgrave, promises conditional support to the Fianna Fail, and hopes "the new Government will be an honorable one."

In Northern Ireland, the Belfast *Telegraph* is convinced that the Free State is in "for a time of uncertainty and disquiet, if not worse."

Meanwhile, it is pointed out that De Valera's party and its conditional Labor allies have won seventy-seven seats in the new Dail Eirann, as compared with sixty-eight for the Government party and its Independent supporters.

By a dramatic shift of fortune, the press recall, the rebel who fought the Irish Free State with "armed insurrection ten years ago" is now its Chief Executive. The thin, black-haired, sallow, lantern-jawed Republican, as he is described by Arthur S. Draper in the New York *Herald Tribune*, is a first-class mathematician, an orderly worker, father of seven children, and first came into the public prints in 1916 as a prominent leader of the Irish revolt.

CONDEMNED to death, at one time, his sentence was later commuted to penal servitude for life. Then he was released under a general amnesty in 1917, only to be again arrested in 1918 and imprisoned in England, from which country he made a sensational escape to the United States. The Irish Free State's new President has a political past of suspense and climax like a movie thriller.

In his new authority, he declares deliberately and calmly in a signed statement for the United Press:

"The one ultimate objective of the Fianna Fail party is the unity and independence of Ireland as a sovereign State.

"The oath of allegiance to King George is obligated by Article 17 of the Constitution. We propose to remove that article.

"We have a constitutional right to do so.

"Regarding separation from Great Britain: Our objective is independence, but in this election we asked for a limited mandate, and we intend to proceed within the terms of that mandate.

"The oath of allegiance is not obligated by treaty. The insistence on this oath prevents a considerable portion of the people from being represented in Parliament. Consequently, the laws do not receive universal acceptance, and they do not have the willing obedience of all citizens."

The Labor party, with seven seats, announces that it will support De Valera provided he avoids all constitutional questions and concentrates on measures for relief of unemployment distress. This means, say Dublin United Press dispatches, that De Valera can not immediately give effect to his platform pledges, which call for abolition of the Oath of Allegiance to King George and repudiation of the $10,350,000 annual payments to Great Britain by Irish farmers.

CABLED editorials from Irish newspapers to THE LITERARY DIGEST show a Cosgrave government daily, the Dublin *Irish Times*, stressing the fact of the Labor party's importance to De Valera and his party. Yet, it points out:

"Vital distinctions exist, however, between the policies of the Fianna Fail and the official Labor party. Labor accepted the treaty which De Valera proposes in effect to repudiate. We may assume, therefore, that as the price of office, De Valera must be prepared to bow his crested head and tame his heart of fire, but if he accepts Labor's terms and modifies his program, he will invite grave trouble from his more ardent followers.

"A difficult situation may develop quickly into an impossible situation, and it is hardly a rash prophecy that within the next few months the country may be required to undergo the anxieties and expenses of another general election."

Despite the fact that his Government suffered from "hysterical opposition" during its ten years of power, former President Cosgrave is quoted in Dublin press cables as expressing the hope that "the new Government will be an honorable one, and that if the oath of allegiance to King George is done away with, it will be by negotiations."

Mr. Cosgrave pledges his support to the De Valera Government "as long as its policies are beneficial to Ireland." Incidentally, he remarked that "he could not compete with the promises of Mr. De Valera and the Fianna Fail."

De Valera's own newspaper, the Dublin *Irish Press*, avers:

"After ten years of government by a party which was ruled by abnormal coercionists' methods, and which kept itself in power by means of a succession of scares and untruthful propaganda, there is a prospect of a truly strong, because just, administration.

"No good citizen need regret the change. Calm consideration of constitutional and economic problems was impossible while the Cosgrave party remained in office.

"In the hour of his defeat Cosgrave speaks of cooperations during the ten years he was in power. Yet he rejected with contempt and insult every suggestion by his political opponents. The mere fact that a proposal emanated from the Fianna Fail was enough to insure its rejection, no matter how wise or necessary might be the appeals for a normal and conciliatory Government, and for inquiry into methods of administration.

"Such appeals were misrepresented as incitements to disorder. While such a régime continued, the Dail could never really be a deliberative assembly. That phase of Irish history has ended, we trust, forever.

"We have no desire to inspire extravagant hopes, but we are convinced that with prudence and courage on the part of the party, the Government, and the people, the direction which the people of the Free State area have taken will lead Ireland to independence and true prosperity."

FROM Northern Ireland, by cable to THE LITERARY DIGEST, comes the regretful observation of the Conservative Belfast *Telegraph*, that "politically the Free State is in for a time of uncertainty and disquiet if not worse," because—

"If the Republicans proceed to carry out their program, they immediately will become embroiled with England, and at the same time the internal danger from gunmen will be most real.

"De Valera in an interview declared he will repeal the Constitution Amendment Act, and we presume he will release all the gunmen who recently have been sentenced by the tribunal.

"Now we have a majority of the Free State people declaring for a Republican program. Could there be a more complete vindication of the attitude of the Loyalists of Northern Ireland in deciding to carry on their own Government in their own way?

"We have little admiration for the Cosgrave Government . . . but we have less for the De Valera party, the carrying out of whose program opens a vista of trouble and a revival of animosities which have been slumbering for some time."

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Paris Musicians' Crusade Against Foreigners

PARIS MUSICIANS GO OUT and quell their foreign rivals.

Out of 7,500 native professionals, living in the capital, 3,000 are partially employed, 1,500 totally unemployed, as we learn from Paul-Emile Cadilhac in *L'Illustration* (Paris).

Yet 2,500 aliens are employed in forty-eight first-class establishments and hundreds of second-class places.

So Pierre l'Ermite, the new president of the Association of Paris Musicians, organized a crusade.

Like everything French, it had to be original. Mr. Cadilhac sketches the manner of their attack:

"It is ten o'clock in the evening. The hour of coffee and the Manila cigar in one of the large cafés of the boulevards.

"The patronage is one that the war has vulgarized, one where it would be hard to find the literary and artistic celebrities of former days.

"Whole families are here, or friends who, between a fiery *krakoviak* and the plaintive strains of the 'Volga Boatmen,' discuss the crisis with a philosophy tempered by the agreeable feeling of the hour.

"Suddenly the door opens and a long line of men, correctly drest, with their hats in their hands, advance.

"Then, at a given signal, amidst strident whistles, ten voices repeat: 'The French! the French!' Silence, women rise from their places, and the orchestra, made up of aliens, disappears, leaving the stage to the orator of the invaders.

"M. Audoli, former president of the Association, excuses himself to the audience, and then, in a few words, asks the public to support the cause of the French musicians, who are looked upon as undesirable in foreign countries, and who must work and live at home.

"Applause, and the manifestants retire under the paternal eyes of the police, who accompany them to the door. An unusual contrast, it would seem as if the guardians of law and order and those who have come to trouble them, fraternize for the moment."

From *L'Illustration* (Paris)

When Ten O'Clock Struck!

It was the zero hour for foreign musicians in French cafes.

THE scene changes to Montparnasse, the favored quarter of expatriate Americans and others.

First we get the *mise-en-scène:*

"Toward the middle of the boulevard, at the right, a black door opens from time to time and emits a broad stripe of bright light. One enters through a long corridor banked by lacquered screens. The decorations are exotic. Small tables covered with white cloths, served by waiters in white waistcoats; Englishmen in smoking togs, artists, blondes and brunettes, with lips reddened—all bathed in an atmosphere of smoke while a Negro orchestra plays.

"Couples dance about or sway over the floor. Suddenly a woman gets up from the crowd and with an exalted accent mimes one of those songs, half Negro and half Yankee.

"All the while the light keeps changing, red, mauve, golden, like the iridescent liquids in the glasses. It is a veritable Babel, the Babel of Montparnasse which, for some reason, I do not know why, reminds me of the cabarets which were in style between 1880 and 1900.

"At the stroke of 12:15 the invasion occurs. Once again I see a long line of men with buttoned overcoats, but to-day they seem to be more fierce, less resigned. Prolonged whistling, the orchestra stops, and the invaders express their claims.

"But it turns into a dispute. The South African *maestro*, the artistic leader of the house, replies in turn. The man is a great orator, and in listening to him one would think that he had studied the great speech of Marc Antony deploring the murder of Cæsar, turning the crowd against Brutus.

"It is in this fashion that he renders homage to the interrupters, insinuating—with many regrets—that possibly the French musicians 'of such great talent' could not always replace the foreign orchestras beloved by the audiences and praised by them.

"Shouts, murmurs, and the debate suddenly takes on its real significance in the reply of the leader of the invaders, who simply says: 'We must live, and we are hungry.'"

Dying in an Odor of Sanctity

BOBBED hair killed *The Police Gazette*. Women who now go to the barber-shop demand less heroic literary diversion as they await the call of "Next."

"Somewhere bells should toll," says the Philadelphia *Record*, and other newspapers throughout the country hang something like crêpe over *The Gazette's* demise.

For the once reprobated sheet is given a cleaner bill of health.

Let us turn to the Boston *Herald* for its obituary:

"George Wilkes and Enoch Camp started it, away back in 1845, as a crusading newspaper, exposing the underworld and corrupt politicians. That is where it got its name.

"But it did not really blossom forth as the great smoking-car weekly until 1876, when Richard K. Fox—he of the 'diamond belts'—transformed it into a pink-sheeted vehicle of the manly and womanly arts. Then, for decades, it purveyed pictures of broad-chested pugilists, burlesque queens in tights (chiefly representative of Billy Watson's 'Beef Trust'), and highly moral tales—for virtue always triumphed—of the demi-monde.

"The boy of the 'nineties who was found reading it was considered doomed to perdition.

"But *The Gazette* met severe competition in recent years.

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What was considered naughty in the nineties is Sunday-school stuff to-day.

"With library-table magazines publishing material that would have made the pink-hued *Gazette* blush a deep red, and with women invading the sacred precincts of barber-shops and smoking-cars and speak-easies, what could the poor *Gazette* do?

"There's no money in specializing in spice when everything else is so highly seasoned!"

Vachel Lindsay: "Old Gramophone Record"

"BABBITT, YOUR DAY IS SURELY PAST," wrote Vachel Lindsay, "The Virginians are coming again."

"By Virginians he meant men and women with leisure and spaciousness in their lives, with the code of good manners of the old South."

Thus he is reported by Stephen Graham, the English author who was his friend, and with whom he tramped the Rocky Mountains.

"The greatest American poet of this age died in the house where he was born, in the city he idealized, in poverty."

So much and more Mr. Graham writes for English readers in the London *Spectator*.

Something in the way of an indictment of us, if we take it to heart:

"America could not take care of him.

"When the Lindsay boom had passed he became a characteristic back-number of the Jazz Age, an old gramophone record: He lost his intellectual and adult following. Only the schools and the colleges of America remained with him.

"There was a dead period in Lindsay's writing, and that seemed to confirm the opinion that he was merely the poet of an hour. His last long effective poem was 'Johnny Appleseed,' published several years ago in *The Spectator*.

"This dead period followed two events in his life, a bitter disillusionment in love and the death of his devoted mother. He seemed to lose his inspiration, and did not catch it again till he had married and saw his children dancing before him.

"But during the last two years he has written several beautiful poems equal to the best that he composed during the early period of his life. I heard him recite them, last year. They were children's fantasies, written for his own children, derived from their games and whimsies and dances in the old house in Springfield.

"He was in New York. No one in particular wished to see him. He had fallen from his great estate.

"Even the schools and the colleges seemed to be falling away from him. His agent, himself involved in financial difficulties, was pathetically apologetic.

"Lindsay was in debt, and felt lucky when he picked up fifty dollars through the publication of one of these inimitable new poems.

"There was a strain of sadness in him which I never encountered when we were tramping together. But he said in answer to my congratulations: 'Well, I shall be content to start at the foot of Parnassus and climb it again in the steps of my children.'"

"Vachel Lindsay was not characteristic of modern America," we are then told.

Why?

"He never hymned business or mechanical progress or saw happiness in material prosperity. He resisted the false glamour of the big cities. He disliked the 'square-toed,' the men with the 'roller-top minds.'

"Asked what he would do with a million dollars, he once said: 'I would change them to dimes, dump them in the State House yard, and let any one come and take away as much as he wanted.'

"As a boy he came deeply under the influence of John Ruskin, whom he translated into the American slogan: 'Good art is democracy; bad art is mob law.'

"He believed that commercial life as we know it is a jungle, and that mankind could not go on living in that jungle. His faith was in the high schools, the younger generation craving poetry and the out-of-doors."

Beauty Routed by the Talkies

ARE THE GREAT FILM STARS of to-day beautiful? Beauty is a curse, according to the English critic, E. A. Baughan, and it "hampered the acting of the film stars in the days of the silent films."

This is how Mr. Baughan reflects on the past in *The News Chronicle* (London):

"When the orchidaceous ladies of the screen had only to pose, or at the most to show how prettily pearl-like tears could course down their lovely cheeks, when their cupid-bow lips had but to curl in well-controlled anguish, and their figures were adroitly posed in graceful lines, then they were indeed dreams of beauty.

"How much of the popularity of the silent films rested on that beauty!

"Came the day (as subtitles put it) when these paragons of pose had to talk. Even when their voices were pleasant and not too American, the act of speaking upset all their mannerisms.

"They were no longer expensive goddesses, but ordinary mortals, and the acting which the speaking of dialog demands either destroyed their beauty or was destroyed by it."

The "orchidaceous" beauty became a wall-flower. And besides:

"The real actress then came into her own. A woman of mature age (judged by film standards) climbed to the top of the tree.

"Ruth Chatterton was a stage actress, and in the old days of the silent films would have been considered too old for a film star. But she made good at once in talking films because she is an actress, and has learned her job on the stage.

"Marlene Dietrich, a fascinating woman, but not in the very first flush of youth, suddenly conquered Hollywood. She, like Ruth Chatterton, had had stage experience. These two actresses made the old silent stars seem wooden and inexpressive.

"Greta Garbo, in spite of her odd, guttural voice, is gradually mastering the new medium, but the strange elusiveness of her face is disappearing. Before she spoke she seemed a goddess come down to live on a commonplace earth."

PRETTY faces have little to do with dramatic art, he asserts, and films must learn the lesson:

"For the truth is, few of the great actresses have been beautiful in the ordinary sense.

"Ellen Terry in her prime was a vision of loveliness, it is true, but her face, with its decided and exaggerated features, would not have passed a camera test for beauty. Nor would Sarah Bernhardt, Rejane, or Sarah Siddons (handsome as she was).

"In later days, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Irene Vanbrugh, two of the best of our actresses, would not have satisfied the ideals of the film-fan.

"None of these famous stage players relied on mere beauty of face. They had character and individuality, and when they acted in emotional scenes they did not think first of all of whether they reached some inhuman standard of beauty.

"In films, acting is continually being spoiled by having to bear the primeval curse of beauty."

The Cover

SAILS lighted up by the setting sun's rays, the hull bearing the tricolor of France, speeding through the dark sea, another boat by our old friend M. J. Burns adorns the cover.

This is the fourth example by this artist that we have reproduced; one on March 6, 1926, the other two, if you preserved them, on July 14, 1928, and December 21, 1929.

Mr. Burns, we have already told you, started life as a sailor. Coming ashore, he became a student at the National Academy of Design, and soon took a roving commission, passing through the hardships that await all who venture on the fishing grounds in Europe and America.

He has spent years with the fishing fleets of his own countrymen, with Laplanders, Eskimos, and on the Dogger Bank. "He has the respect of the fisherfolk," so Mr. M. H. Spielmann tells us in the London *Graphic*, "for he can stand a gale and a month's wetting with the hardiest of them, while keeping his eyes open for subjects, and can lend a hand if it is asked of him."

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War Declared! First Battle Won!

ZERO HOUR!

Five million men on a front that zigzagged thousands of miles up and down and crosswise over the whole country went "over the top."

G. H. Q. waited breathlessly for word. How were things going? Can we win?

Shades of the Argonne! Who could doubt it? Never before was such an army! Never before such a will for victory! Never before such a war as this—the "war against depression."

Presently telegrams began trickling into general headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore, in New York. Resistance was nil. Job after job was being taken by direct assault on factory, mill, office. Doubt and fear were crumbling under the attack of veterans old in experience.

A messenger hurried into headquarters and flung down a telegram in front of Carl Byoir and Mark T. McKee. It was from Howard Rowton, on the front at Palatka, Florida. It ran:

"The Selden Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of garden and lawn furniture, of this city, placed sixty additional men to work this morning, and the president, Howard Gardner, assures the Legion of his utmost cooperation.

"This is my town, big boy, and sixty men to work means one hell of a lot in a small town. I will appreciate your wiring Mr. Gardner, thanking him. This is steady employment, too."

Soldiers will understand the slight profanity. Any word when one goes "over the top."

Equally heartening news came the same day from other scattered sectors. From Lancaster, Pennsylvania, word was received that tobacco warehouses were opening with jobs for 500 to 1,000, and that eighty-six men and women had received employment in other industries in the city.

Troy, a small town in Kansas, reported ten jobs; Cambridge, Maryland, sixty-six; Cutbank, Montana, forty-five; Amarillo, Texas, nineteen, and Richland Centre, Wisconsin, sixty.

Even before "zero hour," it was reported, 10,000 jobs had been found and taken. Thousands more have been taken since.

Well, it's a big little war, with all the odds pointing to an annihilating victory.

Banks had been relieved by legislative action; railroads had cleaned off the rust; millions of dollars had been taken out of assorted socks, teapots, tin boxes, and set to work; business was beginning to hustle and bustle.

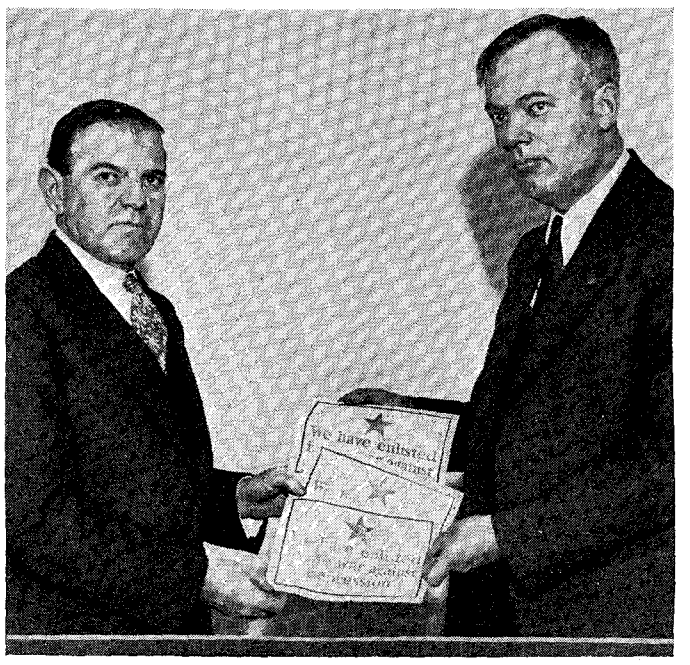
THEN came the big push sketched above. The Commander-in-Chief called into the breach the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, the American Federation of Labor, and the Association of National Advertisers. They were put under orders to aid a recovery of business by finding a million jobs. "Zero hour" was set for 8 o'clock in the morning of February 15. That's what all the excitement was about; explains why employers were waylaid at the breakfast table, on the street, or in their offices. That is why so many men to-day are wearing smiles above their tatters.

The battle is to go on until the objective is gained.

From coast to coast and from Lakes to Gulf the campaign to put a million workers back on pay-rolls is on. "The battle-line against depression is complete," runs the statement issued after a conference at the White House of President Hoover, Henry L. Stevens, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, and Carl Byoir, publisher of the Havana *Post*, who is director of organization of the campaign. The joint statement of the several organizations is signed by Mr. Stevens, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, who is chairman of the division of labor in the campaign; Lee H. Bristol, president of the Association of National Advertisers, and Mrs. Louise Williams, president of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Carl Byoir, who contributes his services as director of organization, will be remembered as the man who organized the corresponding activities for the Government during the World War. The army he has called into being is described as the greatest organized civic force the nation has known. Mark McKee is executive director, organizing all the American Legion posts in local committees.

DIRECTLY interested and in touch with the campaign, the statement informs us, are 10,800 posts of the American Legion,



Acme

Leaders of the Million-Job Campaign

Carl Byoir (at the left), director of organization, and Mark T. McKee, executive director of the army of 5,000,000 men battling the depression. They are showing the blue star of service.

30,000 local unions, 800 central bodies, and 200 publications of the American Federation of Labor, and the entire membership of the Association of National Advertisers. These three national organizations have taken the leadership, bringing into the campaign more than 5,000,000 Americans who are organized and accustomed to working as organizations, and who know the technique of getting results.

Behind these shock troops are all the major church organizations, charity and social clubs, and hundreds of magazines and newspapers. The statement concludes:

"There is the money, the work waits the doing, while seven millions of our people are idle in a great tragedy of depression.

"Whether we find work for a million or for three million, or for only a handful of hopeless Americans, we shall have done our best to break down the forces of depression and of national economic illness.

"For two years we have talked. We have done with talking. We have mobilized an army as large as the army that went to France. We believe this army can be as courageous, as resourceful, and as successful as was that great army in uniform, so many of whose members are in this army to-day."

A blue service star, and under it the slogan, "we have enlisted in the war against depression," tells its story as it hangs in a window.

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But Death Didn't Stop Lee To

"OH, SIT DOWN, LEE TO, sit down. We don't want to hear your Christian doctrines. We'll listen to them some other day."

The words rang out sharply at a tong peace meeting. Immediately Lee To, the peacemaker, was struck dumb. He collapsed to the floor. In a few hours he was dead.

But his last words haunted his hearers, and still haunt those who remember his name—"peace on earth, goodwill among men."

Keystone

Chinatown's Own

Dr. Mabel Lee, formerly a Confucianist, who carries on a Christian work for her father's sake.

It was in the nationally famous Port Arthur Restaurant in Chinatown, New York. The On Leong Tong were giving a banquet to honor the peace delegates, gathered from cities all over the United States to negotiate a settlement of the tong wars. Lee To was present, not only in his capacity as president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association and chairman of the peace delegation, but as a Christian man, who seized the opportunity to apply Jesus' teachings to a difficult situation, as he had applied them himself during his lifetime.

But it was not the end of Lee To. His Confucianist daughter caught up his torch and carries it still. The Chinese Christian Center, said to have involved the largest real-estate deal consummated in Chinatown, is under way, and is dedicated to his memory.

It is the fulfilment of Lee To's dream.

The dramatic story is told in *The Baptist* by Mrs. Jean Wolcott Piper, who is editor of the English section of *The Japanese American* and a contributor to many newspapers and magazines, particularly on subjects relating to the Far East. It is the story of a man who "had lived out, to the best of his knowledge, the love of God among men—the God of all races."

While Lee To was helping his fellow men, his brilliant daughter, we read, studied at Columbia University, where she graduated with honors while still very young. Later she earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The center of a coterie of talented classmates, she found little to interest her in Chinatown. But, writes Mrs. Piper:

"Hardly had he gone, when, like a flash, this imaginative girl, whose spirit had hovered, a lambent flame, between her gay comrades and the father she adored in a Chinatown tenement, suddenly shot forward, and laid hold of her father's work.

"The pattern of his life stood out before her like an exquisite tapestry, unfinished. She was at once elected director of the Chinese Christian Center.

"One day Mabel Lee hopes to have sufficient money to erect a model Community Center. Early and late, in all kinds of weather, she has toiled to make the present accomplishment possible, besides earning her daily bread.

"When night folds silently down in the roar of traffic over the Bowery, you may see her wending her way—so blithely too she goes, a mere slip of a girl, with a gay laugh, and a lilt in her step—to climb those steep, crooked stairs in the Morning Star Mission, at the elbow of crooked, little Doyer Street.

"For Lee To still lives."

A Campus Attack on the Army

PACIFISM, ATHEISM, COMMUNISM—it's just a step from one to the other.

So reasons an Army officer, waving his sword at the Federal Council of Churches.

But he is only "mouthing words," retorts *Zion's Herald* (Methodist), rushing to the rescue of the Council; while a student publication asserts that the War Department is "muscling in" on the campus and teaching patriotism of the worst Ku Klux sort.

It is not the first time that the Federal Council has been under fire. It has been attacked by officers of both the Army and the Navy, and has replied round for round.

Now Lieut.-Col. Orvel Johnson describes it as "the greatest menace" to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. He is executive secretary of the R. O. T. C. Association.

"To just the extent the Federal Council of Churches succeeds in inducing our young men to refuse properly to prepare for and to perform the full obligation of citizenship," he said to the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, as a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune* quotes him, "they have helped them on the road to Communism, the first step of which is atheism."

Harris & Ewing

Churches His Target

Lieut.-Col. Orvel Johnson, who attacks the Federal Council of Churches for pacifist teaching.

MEANWHILE the War Department is exposed to fire from the campus of Columbia University.

"Not only has the War Department taken upon itself the work of educating youth in military science," says *The Spectator*, student daily newspaper of the University, "but it has gone beyond that and tries to develop patriotism of the worst Ku Klux type. It has likewise done everything in its power to discredit, without just reason, all movements directed toward pointing out the real motives for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps' activities."

Declaring that it would enjoy seeing the R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. disappear entirely, the editorial asserts that until that happens "we can only suggest that the less the War Department tries to 'muscle in' on fields not its own, the better younger America will like it."

With unabashed candor, the editorial continues:

"The War Department, we believe, is supposed to be an organization which keeps the Army going in case a war should turn up.

"No one, unless it be a few Legionnaires and those numerous Generals and Admirals, who pass their time making silly speeches, believe that the War Department and the Navy Department are supposed to guide our thinking.

"But the War Department tries to do just that, and in addition evidently wants to dictate the whole conduct of human affairs.

"It takes upon itself far more than it has a legal right to assume, and most of the legal rights under which it now functions were created during periods of hysteria."

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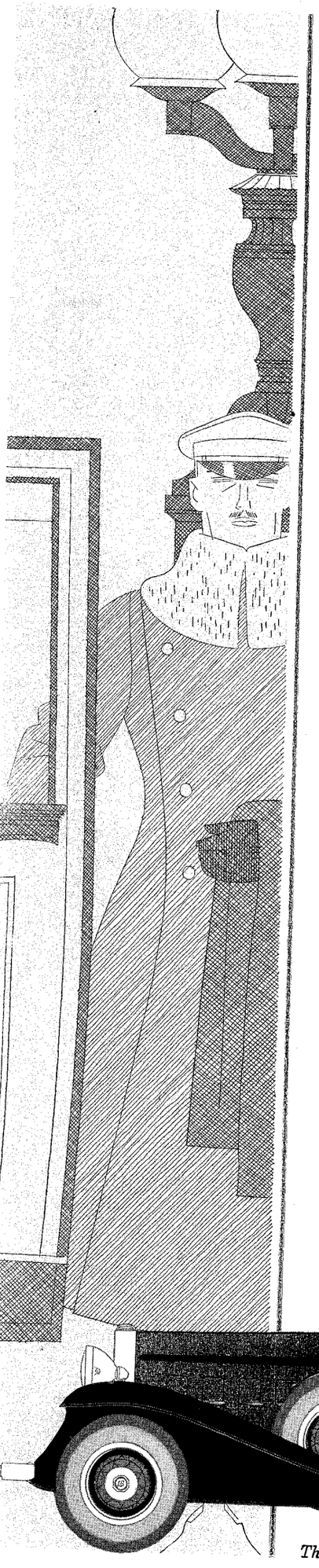

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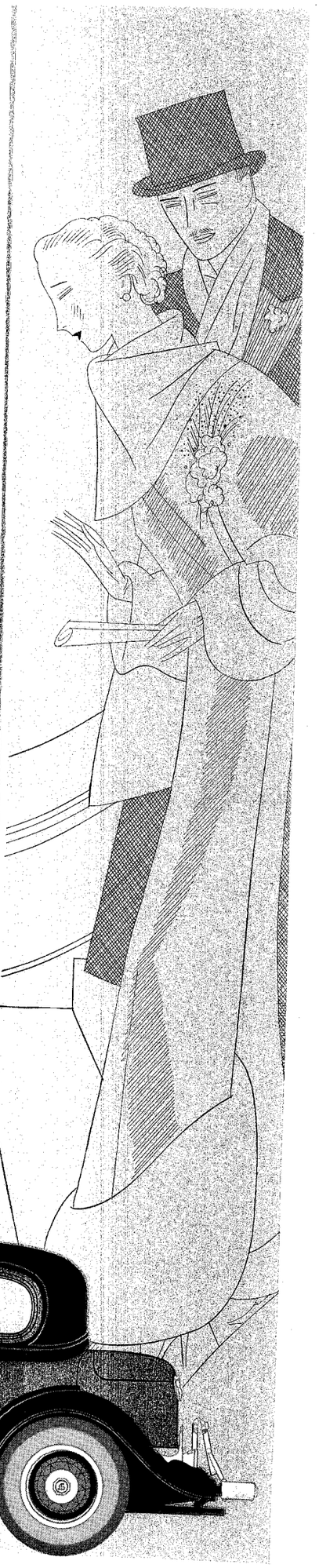
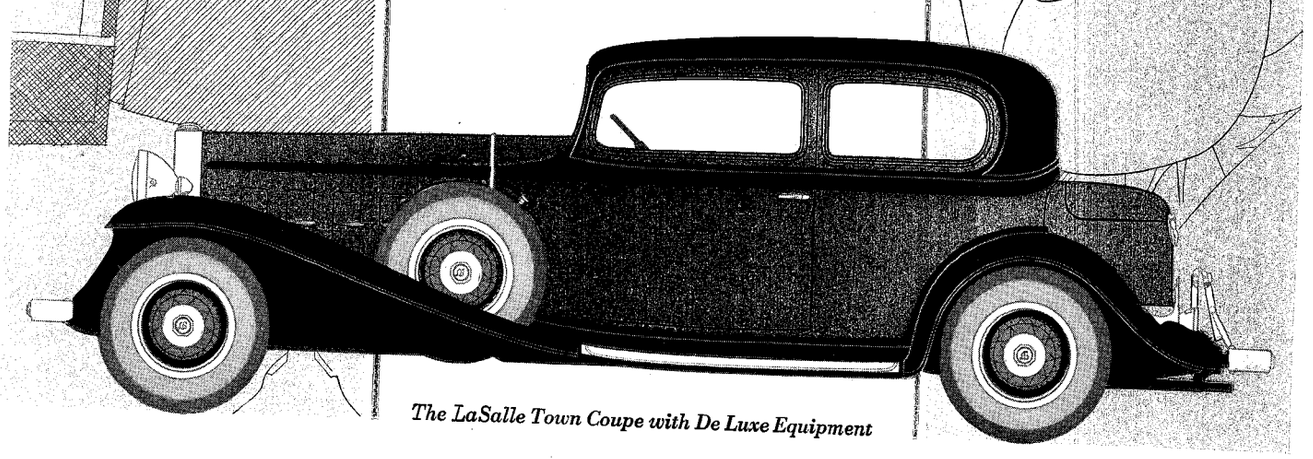
LA SALLE

V EIGHT





The LaSalle Town Coupe with De Luxe Equipment

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

IT is a novel fancy that sees the wind as a cat. This poem in *The Canadian Forum* (Toronto) is fresh and forceful:

MORNING IN AUTUMN

By Dorothy Livesay

The day takes hold of me and lifts me up—
O ho! The wind! I feared you in the night.
(The whispering wind, clawing like a cat
At curtains, sneaking through the window's crack
And pulling at the curtains of my room).
Feared you . . . Feared this? This shivering
delight,
This laughter blowing back my hair, this voice
That trembles out some secret in my ears?
Never again will autumn startle me,
If with such wind, such a haphazard sun
He plays with me, drives sober thought away,
Turns words and conversation into song.

(But Lucifer came down that night, the stars
Precarious ladders for his feet. He met the clouds,
Stirred up the running clouds to rain and wind.
Lucifer, the Cat, came down to me—
Lucifer, the Wind, the fingers at my blind. . . .)

What subtlety of presences other than
This you, asleep beside me! the dark,
The heavy dark I smell, the dream I touch,
The wind a cat-thief mocking at my safety.
No: safety is with you, who lie asleep,
Bound in another world I cannot seize.

(Your breathing is less real than these sharp
claws
Of rain without, this gnawing of the wind—
These only, see me shivering in their hold,
Naked at last before the naked fear).

Yet see sun patterns on the page, and hear
The chuckling breeze that rustles in the leaves
Unfallen yet, soon to be fallen down.
(So Lucifer once fell—is hiding now?
Hiding till night a darker mantle fall).
Ah no; he's dead! Sun searches out my heart.
Come lover, walk with me
Along the boulevard.

MANY overdo the pathos of abandoned houses, but here, in *The Step-Ladder* (Cedar Rapids) we find a bit of humor:

TO LET

By Nita Muriel Thurston

The little house is empty now,
The hill-folk say—
But I find discriminating mice
Thriving on the crumbs of poets,
Chairs nodding with folded arms,
Charred logs in the fireplace
Blinking their eyes drowsily
In sooty dreams, remembering. . . .
And a sleepy little wind
At the doorstep,
Whimpering to be let in.

THIS poem is not for hunters. In *Bozart and Contemporary Verse* (Oglethorpe University, Ga.):

NEVER AGAIN THE SKY

By Virginia States

The wounded mallard fell quite near
Me on the grass. With mounting fear

I leaned above the ooze of red
That wet its bosom as it spread.

My heart beat missed; the dying thing
Had bravely tried to lift a wing.

It was so bitterly unfair
That pain could hold it tethered there

When it had known the rain and sun,
Had challenged life and almost won.

I listened for the earth to cry
This flame of beauty shall not die.

THE London *Spectator* set a competition for a poem on New Year's resolutions, and gave two guineas to the winner. We give the poem, since, perhaps, resolutions may be better late than never:

RESOLUTIONS FOR 1932

By G. H. Woolley

A thousand pointing specters round me rise,
in token of last year's resolves forgot,
Shall I once more some cold perfection prize,
and vow the path of virtue for my lot?

Vow "pore the page of Adler, Jung and Freud
to know each urge, o'ercome each inhibition,
become a vegetarian; and avoid
by Lenten discipline my soul's perdition?"
O Nineteen Thirty Two, you Leap Year, come,
and I'll your motto take of care-free joy,
and with it face the threats to hearth and home
which armaments, finance, Swaraj employ.
I'm glad the year has one more day for laughter,
Let no glum face of mine sour life hereafter.

ANOTHER in lighter vein was "highly commended":

RESOLUTIONS FOR 1932

By A. H. Vernede

Here are the things I mean to do
(With luck) in 1932.
I'll rise benignant, wise and strong
Before the second breakfast gong.
And, if the morn be not too murk,
Will strive to do a spot of work,
'Ere the impatient clocks suggest a
Light luncheon and a short siesta.
I'll struggle with my dull routine,
Till 4 or even 4.15.
And hie me straight to home and grub
(After a flutter at the Club).
For dinner I will be content
With seven courses (six in Lent).
I'll smoke (for I have high ideals)
Only before and after meals.
And (barring whisky and champagne)
From wine and spirits I'll refrain.
My spouse shall have the final word,
Save when I'm certain she has erred.
True to the ancient apophthegm,
I'll be in bed by 2 a. m.
And, if I'm very, very ill,
I'll let a lawyer draft my Will.

PERHAPS some one will yet conquer this mountain in Asia, but its challenge and defiance, as this in *Poetry* (Chicago) shows, still holds:

KANGCHENJUNGA

By Michael Roberts

Harsh hills be comfort, stubble-straight;
Stand up, unconquerable fact,
Rend straining sinews and exact
The strict thought, and clean hate.

Be war, be ruin, be the elate
Swerve, swing and mystery of mind;
Be stubborn music and the blind
Fight, fall and finish, end-all fate.

Despair make definite, the innate
Bright barren bitter beauty blend
With a frivolous bright bravery, end
This sick-at-heart, this oh-so-sorry state.

God's thought racks cloud-confusion, sheer
Black vitreous wall, blank precipice
Grown final. No analysis
Can find familiar footing. Here

All reason ends; ends summer; Time,
The eternal winter, watches, thrall
To flesh that faltered, limbs that shall
Perish, and live; in dying, climb.

THE pioneer mother, so long overlooked, is coming into her own in verse and sculpture. This in *The Poetry World* (New York):

MOTHER OF THE WORLD

By Enid Hayward

I stopped in Oklahoma
Where a shack to a red hill clung,
And where nothing would grow except children,
Flaxen-haired, squat brown babies!
Ten, I counted, ragged and dirty—
The mother stood in the doorway.
Her hair hung cleated, sunburned to her head;
Her skin was rich and blistered like a man's
Hot from the ploughing; her body
Was ugly and strong, but her face
Lifted like a sunflower to the sun.
Shading her eyes with work-widened hands
She leaned against the doorway of the shack
Gazing not at me but through me,
Seeing not me—but the brown babes in the dirt.
Mother of the world she was
With dreams of making a new world in her eyes.

Visioned her children grown to youth
Beautiful and bold; saw her daughters
Graceful as maples silver-leafed, wind blown
With throats curved softly as catalpa blossoms
Flushed faintly with the tint of sunset gold.
Brides of strong men and bearing children,
Walking with their own brown babes at breast.
She saw her sons, stronger than their sire,
A new race to themselves, new men—
Slim saplings deepened into giant oaks!

Visioned the great muscled arms of her children
Ploughing, planting, making of common labor
Work divine; she pictured them
Templing the continents with their architecture,
Spanning the starry rivers with their bridges,
Rearing their coral columns to the sun!
All things perfect, planned by mortals,
Should know the imprint of her children's hands—
And, where they set their feet, new cities spring,
And where they stopped to plough a new world
grow!
Within the sunglazed shack she stood,
Mother of the world, dreamer of dreams,
Beautiful to look upon, for in her eyes,
Lay a dream of her brown children.

"LOVE makes the world go round" are the words of an old song; but a writer in *G. K's Weekly* (London) finds a humorously satirical substitute:

SAVAGE CUPID

By W. R. Titterton

"These savages marry for economic reasons, and not for love."—Press Gossip-writer.

The people of Jam-put live quite happy, they
sow and reap.
At dawning alert, and at noontide nappy, at night
the sleep.
The trade-winds blow them nor trade nor treasons;
But, heavens above,
Tney marry for economic reasons
And not for love.

The people of England toil in sorrow, their eyes
are wet.
To furnish their nuptial homes they borrow, and
die in debt.
But never they dream at dream-time seasons
(O, Amorous Dove!)
Of marriage for economic reasons
And not for love.

Our girls were as savage till Suffrage saved them,
and France still is.
'Twas "Ask Papa," when a young man craved
them, and "Pa" meant "biz."
Now free girls beckon and bid; and free sons
Don't ask the guv.
They marry for anatomic reasons,
Yet not for love.

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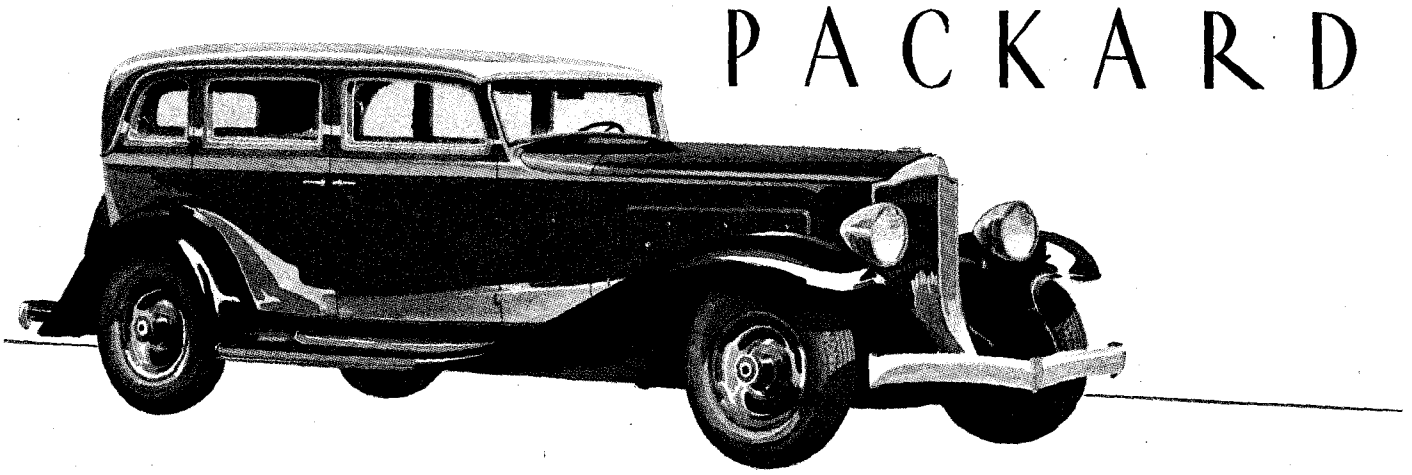
WORLD SUPREMACY

England

In the maze of London's traffic and on the hedge-bordered lanes of the English country-side more Packards are driven by people of wealth and rank than any other fine American make of car. The distinguished Packard has consistently, and by a wide margin, outsold all other American cars of its class in England

The Packard Light Eight—the new car that introduces truly luxurious transportation to additional thousands—is pictured below in its full grace of line and beauty of color. But you must *see* the car itself to appreciate its fineness—you must *drive* it to gain a complete conception of its many performance advantages. ¶ Here is a car that is Packard in design, Packard in quality and, therefore, Packard in name—a car of which Packard is again proud to say "Ask the Man Who Owns One." Yet, because Packard has taken advantage of present economic conditions, lowered prices on fine materials, advanced engineering and new manufacturing processes, it can be offered at a price remarkably low—$1750 at the factory for the Five-Passenger Sedan. ¶ The Packard Light Eight is available in four distinctive and completely modern models—all on a chassis of 128 inches with 110 horsepower motor. It embodies Packard's latest engineering advances — Silent Synchro-mesh Transmission, *quiet in all three speeds,* Finger Control Free-Wheeling, and the new Angleset Rear Axle. Shatter-proof glass throughout, bumpers front and rear and six-ply tires—items charged for as extras on many cars—are included as standard equipment. ¶ Truly, thousands of motorists who for years have admired and wanted the beauty, luxury and distinction of Packard transportation can *now* enjoy it.

PACKARD



ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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International

Lunacharski in Distinguished Company: A Notable Group

This interesting photograph, taken in Moscow last summer, shows Lady Astor, George Bernard Shaw, and their Russian hosts who escorted the English visitors through Soviet Russia. Seated, left to right, are Karl Radek, noted Communist journalist; Anatolii Vasilievich Lunacharski, former Government Education Commissioner; Lady Astor; George Bernard Shaw, and Comrade Akhalatov, of the State Diplomatic Corps. In back, left to right, are Lydia Seifallina, brilliant Hungarian writer; Bela Illes, another well-known writer and author, and Vselvolod Ivanov, wearing diagonally striped tie, also a prominent writer.

Bolshevism and Science

A DISTRESSING ACCOUNT OF SOVIET persecution of Russian scientists reaches us through the German press.

It was started when Lunacharski was Commissioner of Education at Moscow, it seems, and is still going on, now that he is chairman of the committee in charge of scientific and educational institutions. This committee works with the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Recently, Lunacharski went through Germany lecturing on the present state of science in his native country.

All the sciences, according to the reports of Lunacharski's talks in the German press, flourish under Bolshevik auspices.

Medicine, physics, chemistry, and the various technical subjects are advancing, even by comparison with the achievements of science in the Western world.

Yet all this, affirms Dr. Theodor Seibert in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, is misleading. Dr. Seibert charges that a reign of terror prevails throughout the Russian world of science to-day, and in illustration he cites the plight of the noted Petersburg Academy of Science.

It is true, he says, that until a year or more ago the Academy had been let alone by Stalin. This may have been because some eminent members of the Academy, including Karpinsky, Oldenburg, and Eersmann, were champions of the Soviet order.

The trouble began toward the end of 1928, when the authorities of the institution received orders to "round out" the membership by inclusion of elements from the sociological sciences—in other words, Soviet members in good standing. We read:

"Of the forty-two candidates thus foisted upon the authorities of the Academy, thirty-nine received the necessary number of votes to admit them.

"Among these were many active and energetic Communists like Bucharin, Kryschanoffsky, Pokroffsky, and Riasonoff.

"Three candidates, the Communist professors Lukin, Deborin, and Fritsche, failed to get in. They did get a majority of votes, but not the necessary quota.

"In view of the outcome of these elections the authorities of the Academy lost all their nerve. They knew what a storm was about to break over their heads. Indeed, on the very day these results were made known, the Soviet authorities asked that the elections be held again—elections in which the newly chosen thirty-nine were to vote. It was thus hoped to get the necessary two-thirds vote for the three who failed before. The elections were then repeated, with the desired result.

"This event deprived the Petersburg Academy of all standing in the learned world as an independent body of scientists working in freedom for the cause of truth.

"Bolshevik politics had won a triumph over the 'learned island,' as the Academy was contemptuously termed at Moscow.

"The desperate deed of the Academy did not save it from the storms of Bolshevik indignation. The magnates of Bolshevism raged against the 'counter-revolutionary attitude' of the Academy and its 'craven members.'

"Lunacharski led in this campaign of calumny against the Academy. He held it up to ridicule and contempt, altho in his official capacity as Minister of Education at that time he should have defended it and helped to strengthen it by such reforms as might have been needed.

"Lunacharski went the length of threatening the Academy of Sciences with suppression. Do the members of this institution, he asked publicly, think the Soviet State, the Communist party, and our rank and file lack the courage to make an end of this Academy and bestow its assets in the form of records and laboratories upon some other body? Do the men of this Academy think their traditions and their achievements are so powerful that the Soviets will put up with all their caprices?

"The men of science, he insisted, were playing with fire. He was enraged because three Communists failed of election out of a list of forty-three candidates.

"Lunacharski is the man who got up a moving-picture called 'Salamander,' in which the German universities were held up as centers of obscurantism and intellectual decay. Lunacharski, let us remember, was for ten years—until his fall in 1929—the highest authority in the Bolshevik educational world.

"Bolshevism knows no such word as forgiveness; once under the ban, the scientist is excommunicated forever.

"The Leningrad elections to the Academy of Sciences were a prelude to a series of persecutions; professors and experts being the victims. Applicants for posts as teachers in any institution with a scientific course were subjected to severe scrutiny and investigation by examiners, who were in part factory workers, and in many cases students.

"Before long some sixty-five professors and about a hundred and fifty instructors were deprived of their posts. Nor is the violence of the intellectual storm abated to-day. Hundreds of professors have been thrown into jail—often without any formal or definite charges. Some of these men are of international distinction, including, for example, Doctor Platonoff, the philosopher of history.

"Several noted scientists have been executed on charges of disloyalty or 'counter-revolution'; others are in prison."

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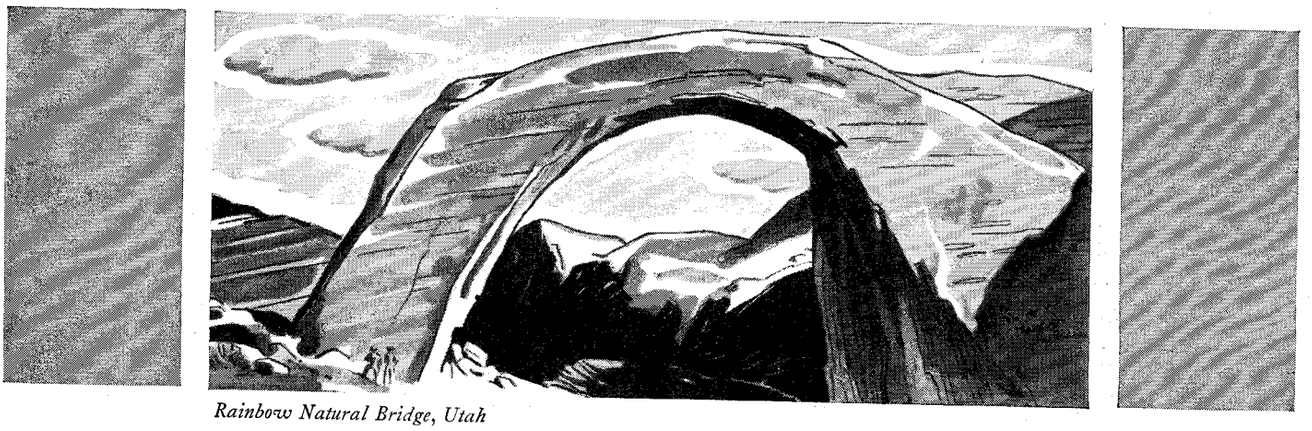

Rainbow Natural Bridge, Utah

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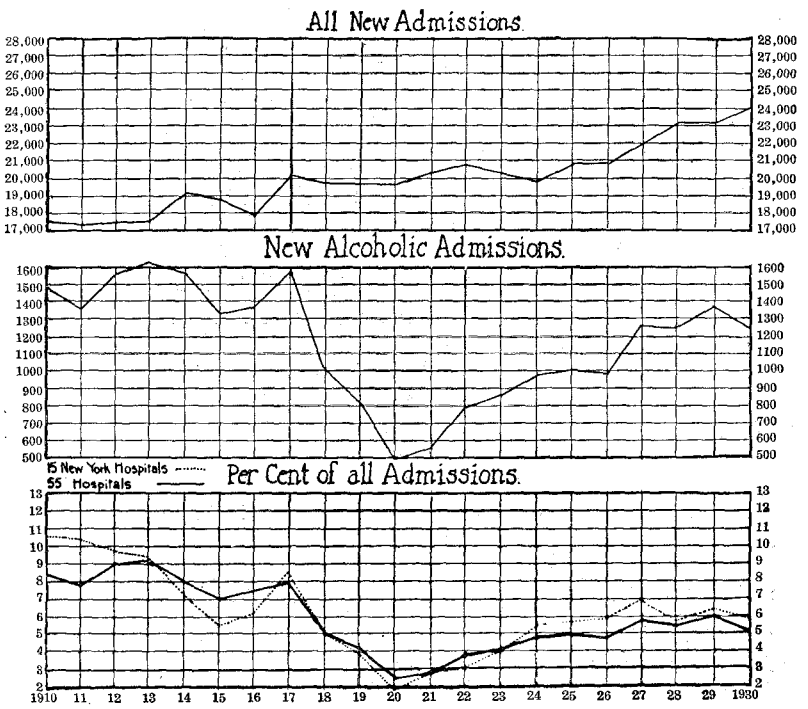
Prohibition and Mental Disease

A NEW STUDY ON THE FREQUENCY of alcoholic mental disease for the past twenty years, made by Frederick W. Brown, director of the Department of Information and Statistics of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, was presented to the American Statistical Association at its meeting in Washington.

It would appear from this study that the year 1920 was a crucial point in the frequency of such diseases, since they decreased previous to that year, and have since been increasing.

Paul O. Komora, associate secretary of the Committee, to whom we are indebted for a copy of the report, says in a letter to THE DIGEST: "The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has, of course, taken no stand for or against Prohibition. It merely presents the facts as it finds them with reference to alcoholism as a mental hygiene problem."


All New Admissions.
New Alcoholic Admissions.
15 New York Hospitals
55 Hospitals
Per Cent of all Admissions.
1910 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 1930

Drink Tide's Ebb and Flow

All new admissions and new alcoholic admissions in 56 hospitals in 25 States.

WE have space here only for extracts from the final section of the paper, and for its conclusions. Says Mr. Brown:

"Mental disease caused by the excessive consumption of alcohol, in the years during which the use of that commodity as a beverage has been prohibited by law, constitutes a very serious problem.

"An examination of certain trends among alcoholics before and after the enactment of prohibitive legislation indicates that the problem is increasing in magnitude and, consequently, in seriousness.

"The percentage of alcoholic admissions among all admissions (first and readmission) to the State mental hospitals of nineteen States dropt from 11.0 in 1910 to 3.9 in 1922. From 1922 to 1926 there was an increase of 2.2 per cent., and a further increase of 0.8 per cent. from 1926 to 1928.

"The percentages of new cases of alcoholic mental disease and of intemperate users of alcohol among all new cases admitted to the civil State hospitals of New York State over the twenty-year period declined from 1911 to 1915.

"This is believed to be due to the growing sentiment during those years against the excessive use of alcohol, a sentiment resulting from a greater knowledge of the evil effects of such excesses. Then 1917 shows a marked rise, after which there is a steady decline to 1920. It will be recalled that during these years there was a marked sentiment favoring the conservation of foodstuffs and the making of sacrifices of various kinds for the pursuance of the war, and waste of any kind was looked upon with scant tolerance."

This may be called "the real Prohibition period," says Mr. Brown. Following it, from 1921 to 1928, there is a steady increase in the percentage of alcoholics. A slight drop occurred in 1928, an increase again in 1929, and another slight drop in 1930. He continues:

"Comparison was made, for 1910 to 1929, of the death-rate from all causes in the registration area of continental United States, the death-rate from alcoholism in the general population, including mental hospitals, and the death-rate in the general population from cirrhosis of the liver, a disease caused by excessive use of alcohol.

"The death-rate from all causes is irregular, but with a slight decline from 1910 to 1917. There is an abrupt rise in 1918, and a continued irregular decline in 1927, with a slight rise in 1928, and a slight fall in 1929.

"Death-rates for cirrhosis of the liver were available only from 1911 to 1928. They show a slight annual decline from 1911 to 1916, a more abrupt drop from 1917 to 1920, and since then a slight yearly rise and fall.

"The deaths from alcoholism in the general population show an irregular trend from 1910 to 1916, a slight fall in 1917, and a marked decline from 1917 to 1920. A gradual rise is seen from 1920 to 1927 and 1928, with a slight drop in 1929. The rate of 3.7 in 1929 is still noticeably below that of 5.4 in 1910."

MR. BROWN states his conclusions as follows, in brief summary:

"The consideration of certain facts relating to alcoholic mental disease during the past twenty years leads one to conclude that:

"'Prohibition' has not prohibited a notable increase since 1920 in the number of persons who misuse alcohol to such an extent that they become mentally diseased.

"During the years immediately preceding the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the intemperate use of alcohol decreased, bringing about a downward trend in the rates of alcoholic mental disease.

"During 1919 and 1920 the sale and use of intoxicating liquor was restricted to a degree that brought about a marked reduction in alcoholic mental disease.

"Altho the percentages of alcoholics and of intemperate users of alcohol among admissions to mental hospitals are at present below those of pre-Prohibition days, their general trends have been upward since 1920.

"Add to these conclusions the facts of the increasing number of alcoholics without psychosis and the increasing number of deaths from alcoholism in the general population, and the result is a conviction that there is ample justification for the selection of the year 1920 as the point at which the recent history of alcoholic mental disease, and of other alcoholic excesses, may be divided into the periods, before and after Prohibition. That year marks the end of the decrease and the beginning of an increasing trend in alcoholic mental disease."

Mowing Cotton Like Hay

THE future big market for cotton will not be for the fiber itself, but for the cellulose produced from the fiber, according to conclusions reached by Dr. Frank Cameron, chemistry professor of the University of North Carolina, who has been conducting experiments in cotton grown for cellulose content only. Says a dispatch from Charlotte, North Carolina, to *The Wall Street Journal* (New York):

"In a ten-acre experimental field, Dr. Cameron sowed cotton like grass, and mowed it like hay.

"There was no picking, ginning, nor spinning, the cotton, stalk, and leaves being mown and converted into cellulose. The cotton-boll is 90 per cent. cellulose and the plant 40 per cent., the latter being waste under conventional methods of farming. After the seed is sown, nothing else is done to the crop until it matures, when it is mowed with an ordinary machine, raked, baled, and crusht into pulp for cellulose. Estimated cost is placed at two cents a pound, as against five cents a pound for producing cotton.

"Textile men here have received samples of a distinct variety of green cotton, grown in Georgia. The staple is long and the fiber has a silky texture comparable with Sea Island. The grower of the cotton produced the green tint after several years of experimental work, and asserts that the seeds run true to color. He is endeavoring to produce other colors."

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Tough spots for cigarettes

SMOKE SPUDS...COME THROUGH MOUTH-HAPPY!

Up in the air . . . Altitude is a real challenge to smoking. But Spud is an old aviation veteran. Solo smoke or passenger flight, you always enjoy Spud's full-bodied tobacco flavor; your mouth stays moist-cool and comfortably clean.

Changeable weather . . . Rain, snow, slush . . . sun, clouds, gales . . . all chasing on each other's heels. Tough weather, that, for smoking. But even then Spud tastes like fine tobacco ought to taste, keeps you mouth-happy.

Whatever your own "tough-spots" . . . smoke Spuds . . . you'll come through mouth-happy. Spud cigarettes are the grand new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment.

SPUD

MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES · 20 FOR 20c

(30c IN CANADA) · THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO CO., INC., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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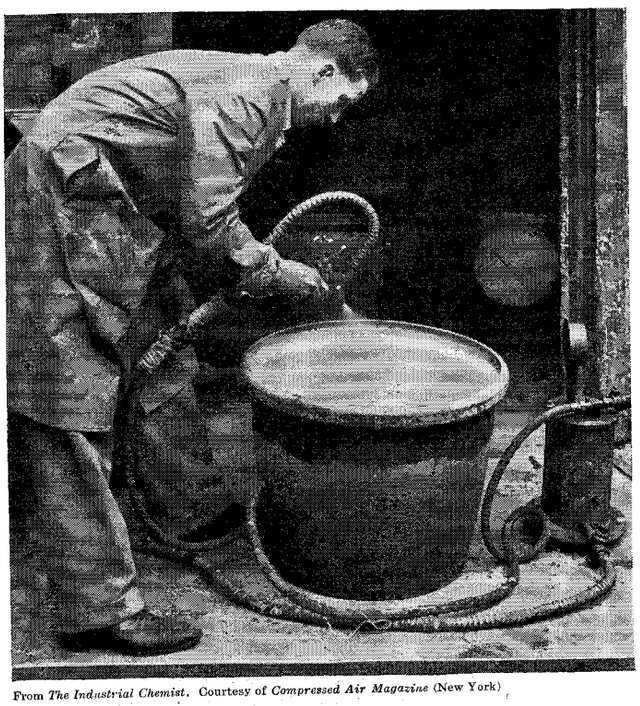
Alcohol From Wood

NOT WOOD ALCOHOL, despite its origin.

Ethyl or grain alcohol, the alcoholic basis of wines or beer, may now be made from wood in commercial quantity and quality, we are told by *The Industrial Bulletin* of Arthur D. Little, Inc. (Cambridge, Mass.).

Alcohol was made from cellulose, the material of woody fiber, over a century ago, but despite continued endeavor by chemists, no process capable of commercial development has been discovered until recently. Now we have it, according to *The Bulletin*. We are told:

"One hundred and thirteen years ago the celebrated French chemist, Braconnot, astonished the members of the French Academy by exhibiting samples of fermentable sugar and alcohol which he had made through the action of sulfuric acid upon linen rags.



From *The Industrial Chemist*. Courtesy of *Compressed Air Magazine* (New York)

Lining a Container With Rubber

For shipping hydrochloric acid.

"The disclosure did not appreciably raise the market value of old shirts, but Braconnot pointed out that it did reveal a method of making grain alcohol from wood. This Arnould succeeded in doing in 1854.

"Ever since that time there has been an almost continuous series of efforts to develop the method into a process capable of commercial operation at a profit.

"None of these, however, succeeded in permanently establishing themselves, altho shortly before the war the du Ponts built a plant at Georgetown, South Carolina, which operated successfully for several years under the Ewen & Tomlinson patents, producing ethyl alcohol of the highest grade from Southern pine-wood waste. During the same period another and larger plant was constructed at Fullerton, Louisiana, by Standard Alcohol Company, to operate the same process. Altho yields of 10½ gallons of exceptionally high quality ethyl alcohol were secured per ton of wood waste, as contrasted with only 2¼ gallons from a bushel of corn, operation proved unprofitable chiefly because a sufficient supply of wood waste to permit operation at anything like capacity could not be secured from the only near-by sawmill.

"A new and evidently far more efficient method is now disclosed by two English chemists, Auden and Joshua, in the issue of *The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* (London). It has the advantage of permitting continuous rather than batch operation, as formerly, and yields of alcohol as high as 35-40 gallons per long ton of dry wood are reported. If these can be substantiated in large-scale operations, the way would seem to be open for the production of alcohol at low prices and in vast amount, and a new source of income made available to the languishing lumber industry.

"The principle underlying all these processes is that under the action of heat and pressure in the presence of acid a large proportion of the material of the wood is diverted into fermentable sugars, which, when extracted, yield a solution very similar to molasses, and which is subsequently fermented and distilled in the manner usual with molasses itself. The product should not be confounded with wood alcohol, since it is identical with the potable spirit produced from grain."

Spraying Metal With Rubber

LIQUID rubber, or "latex," is now sprayed on metal objects to form a coating, in much the same way as paint is sprayed on buildings. Says a writer in *Compressed Air Magazine* (New York):

"The availability of rubber latex, the form in which it is now largely shipped from the plantation to the consumer, has revolutionized the art of lining and covering utensils, parts, and fittings of all sorts for the chemical engineer with that protective material.

"The work is being done variously by dipping and by what is known as electrophoresis—a process which, however, can not yet be said to have reached a commercially successful stage.

"Among the manufacturers who have taken the lead in this branch of industry is Nordac, Ltd., of Harrow, England. This firm has specialized in lining and coating equipment with soft rubber, and has developed a system of applying the latex by an air-operated spray-gun.

"For this purpose the latex, which is stabilized with ammonia, is mixed in a mill with adhesives, accelerators, sulfur, curing agents, and pigments, depending on the service to which the articles treated are to be put. To insure a perfect bond, all metal surfaces are first freed of dirt and rust by sand-blasting or other suitable means.

"Coatings or linings, varying in thickness from 1-32 to 1-16 inch are built up quickly—as many as eight films being applied with short drying intervals between successive layers. With the spraying finished, the rubber is vulcanized by what is said to be a simple but effective method."

Mississippi Valley Earthquakes

THE Mississippi Valley is not generally regarded as "earthquake country," altho the New Madrid quake, over a century ago, was one of the greatest in our history.

Yet no surprize should be felt if moderately strong earthquakes occur there from time to time, says a report of Science Service (Washington).

Capt. N. H. Heck, chief of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey's division of terrestrial magnetism and seismology, so declared to Science Service in commenting on the recent earthquake shocks in that region. We read:

"'Ever since the Mississippi Valley has been settled there have been earthquakes,' said Captain Heck. 'A series of earthquakes which belong to the greatest in the history of the earth occurred in the Mississippi Valley centering in New Madrid, Missouri, in 1811 and 1812.

"During the first, in December, 1811, an area about 30,000 square miles sank through 5 to 15 feet, and a smaller area was raised a similar amount.

"'It is probable that there have been earthquakes in that general region every year since that time. The more important were 1843, 1857, 1878, 1895, 1903, 1905, 1911, 1917, 1927. That in 1895 was the strongest since 1812. All of these were strong enough to be generally felt, and many of them did moderate damage.

"'The cause of these earthquakes is unknown. Obviously some kind of adjustment of the earth's crust is going on which is of a type that is rare in the other continents since it is in a region which is generally flat or whose mountains are very ancient. Perhaps the fact that through long geological ages the seacoast, according to geologists, was in the vicinity of New Madrid, Missouri, where the great earthquake of 1811 and 1812 and many of the later ones centered, is of some significance.'"

Studies of the earthquakes are being made through cooperation of St. Louis University and the National Research Council, under the general direction of Rev. James B. Macelwane, S. J., of St. Louis University.

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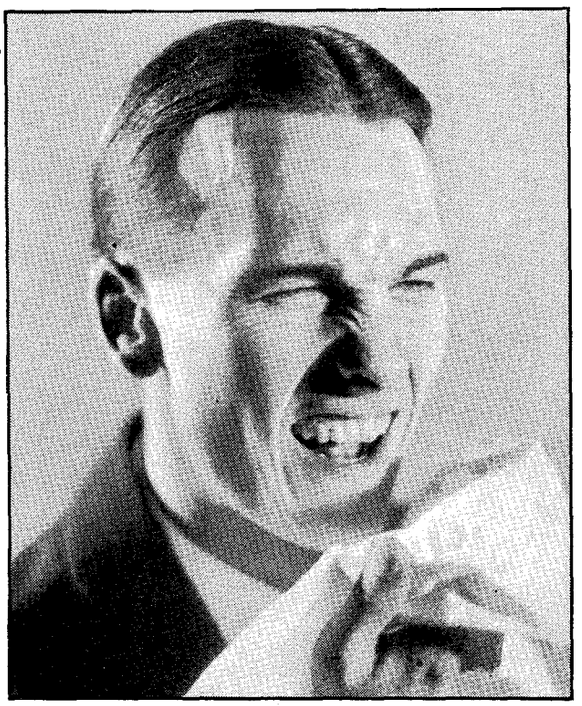
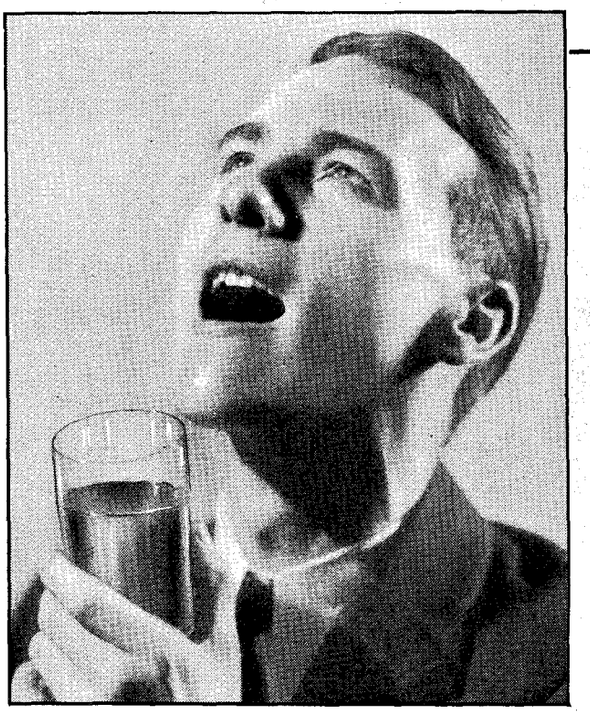
When a Cold Commences
Purge Throat Quickly
Get Rid of Germ-Harboring Mucus





This Is The New Type of Treatment Now Widely Urged by Physicians As First Step in Combating Colds

IT is the germs *embedded in the mucus* that are really important when you have a cold, science now tells us. And ordinary gargles, although they may kill millions of loose *surface* germs, don't touch them. Because they don't get under the mucus. That's why colds hang on when you try to "doctor" them yourself!

The scientific way to check a fresh cold is, first *purge* your throat of germ-breeding mucus. Get rid of the *embedded* bacteria! The germs held in the mucus against the tissues. Any doctor will tell you this.

And that's why so many physicians advise a frequent gargle with Lavoris. A *purging* type of treatment, entirely independent of killing germs.

Here's what it does:

First: It loosens and breaks up the dangerous germ-breeding mucus, that clings to the walls of your mouth and throat. Turns it into curds and shreds that swiftly flush away. You see these shreds with your own eyes.

Thus you know that embedded bacteria are washed out because *the mucus that they lodge in* is flushed out.

Second: After the tissues are thus thoroughly purged and cleansed, *Lavoris* stimulates circulation and fortifies against other germs. All this without the slightest irritation to delicate tissue; or harm to the important gastric juices and digestive processes.

Accept Trial Offer

At the first sign of a cold—do as physicians now tell you. Use this purging type of treatment. *Mix Lavoris with hot water, half-and-half.* Gargle your throat frequently. See how swiftly it gets the sticky mucus out. See how speedily it brings relief. Note how quickly cold is checked.

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Please send me your large, generous sample of Lavoris. I enclose 10c for cost of packing and mailing.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

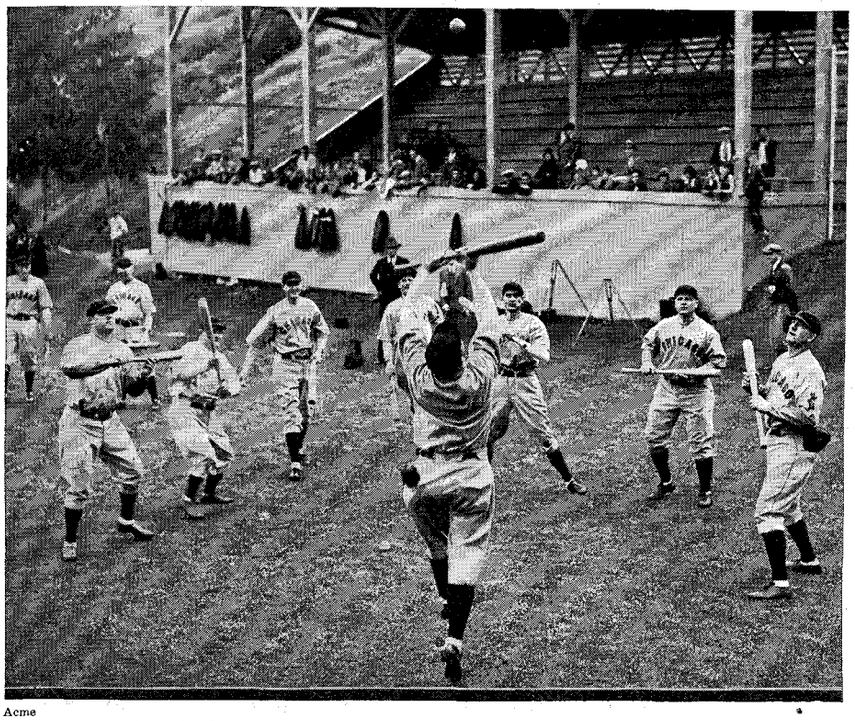
When Baseball Starts, Can Spring Be Far Behind?

THE FREE-BOARD-AND-ROOM SEASON for ball-players is here.

And great is the rejoicing thereat.

Not only among the ball-players themselves, but also among the hosts of fans to whom the first crack of oak striking horse-hide is a truer sign of spring than the song of the robin.

Special trains have been streaking down to sun-kissed Florida, and out to equally osculated California, loaded down with "ivory," as the sports writers so disrespectfully refer to the young men who work hard to provide our national pastime.



Acme

A Little Round of Bat and Ball to Limber Up the Boys

Some of Chicago's Cubs working out in their camp on Catalina Island, California.

In short, here is the annual baseball spring training season again.

The "ivory" must be put in first-class condition.

Managers must teach their players new tricks, for even the veterans need coaching, according to Daniel M. Daniel, who explains the reasons for spring training in *Baseball Magazine*.

For example, he relates, "it took Tony Lazzeri two training seasons under the astute Huggins to get the knack of pivoting on a double play. Lazzeri was not mobile enough around the bag. It took Hug a couple of years to impress on Lyn Lary what Hug meant by shortstop play. And in one short training season, Joe McCarthy discovered what was making Vernon Gomez wild."

It is equally necessary for the manager to "get a line" on his recruits.

And, finally, Mr. Daniel ends his four reasons, there's nothing like a dose of ballyhoo and publicity before the season opens.

APRIL 12 will see the start of the pennant race for most clubs. But the very first game of the official season will be on April 11, when the Boston and Washington teams of the American League meet in Washington.

American League games scheduled for the 12th include New York in Philadelphia, St. Louis in Chicago, Cleveland in Detroit, and Washington in Boston.

On the same day National League teams will meet as follows: Boston in Brooklyn, Philadelphia in New York, Chicago in Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh in St. Louis.

The expenses of the training trip are paid by the clubs; and so all the boys are "eating especially well after a hard winter," Irving Vaughan wired from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to the Chicago *Tribune*, "and telling the usual number of spring lies" about their prowess.

Mr. Vaughan refers particularly to a load of Chicago Cub recruits bound for their training camp on Catalina Island. But his words probably apply with equal force to other participants in the training season which is upon us, proving (robins or no robins) that spring is just around the corner.

The Athletics are at Fort Myers, the Yanks and Braves at St. Petersburg, the Browns at West Palm Beach, the Cards at Bradenton. The Brooklyn Nationals are at Clearwater, as usual, the Phillies at Winter Haven, and the Reds at Tampa.

ALL of these teams train in Florida. Of the other clubs, says Frank H. Young, a baseball writer, in the Washington *Post*, California gets four:

The New York Giants, at Los Angeles; the Pittsburgh Pirates, at Paso Robles; the Chicago Cubs, at Catalina Island, and the Detroit Tigers, at Richardson Springs.

The remainder of the lot is scattered in four different States, Texas getting the Chicago White Sox, who return to San Antonio; Georgia drawing the Boston Red Sox, who have shifted to Savannah; Louisiana again attracting the Cleveland Indians at New Orleans, with Manager Walter Johnson and his Nationals returning to Biloxi, Mississippi, for the third successive year.

The sports pages are full of names we have not seen much since last summer—Babe Ruth, Pepper Martin, Hack Wilson, Lou Gehrig, Lefty Grove, Art Shires. Familiar names, and some new names, too, and other names that faded out into the minors, a few years ago, but are now reappearing in the majors.

The sports pages are full, as well, of prophecies of what the 1932 game will be like.

TAKE it from two old diamond stars who ought to know, baseball is going back to a more scientific game, with less slugging, and the outfielders are coming into their own again, writes George Chadwick in a Consolidated Press dispatch. Johnny Evers—"the same Johnny who won fame in the Tinker-to-Evers-to-Chance combination—and Mickey Welsh, one of the best outfielders the Giants ever had, have been out of baseball for a long time, but they are still keen observers of the game.

"'The outfielders are going to do some real fielding,' Evers declared emphatically. 'You are going to get some baseball in the next two years, and more, where the outfielders are not hired to sit on the fence.'"

A number of once-familiar names are going to be familiar once again this year, we judge from one of several recent articles on big-league rosters by Joe Vila in the New York *Sun*. Glancing at them, says Mr. Vila:

One is imprest all over again with the fact that a ball-player who has failed may try and try again, provided the first bump didn't crumple his ego and cause him to develop a minor-league

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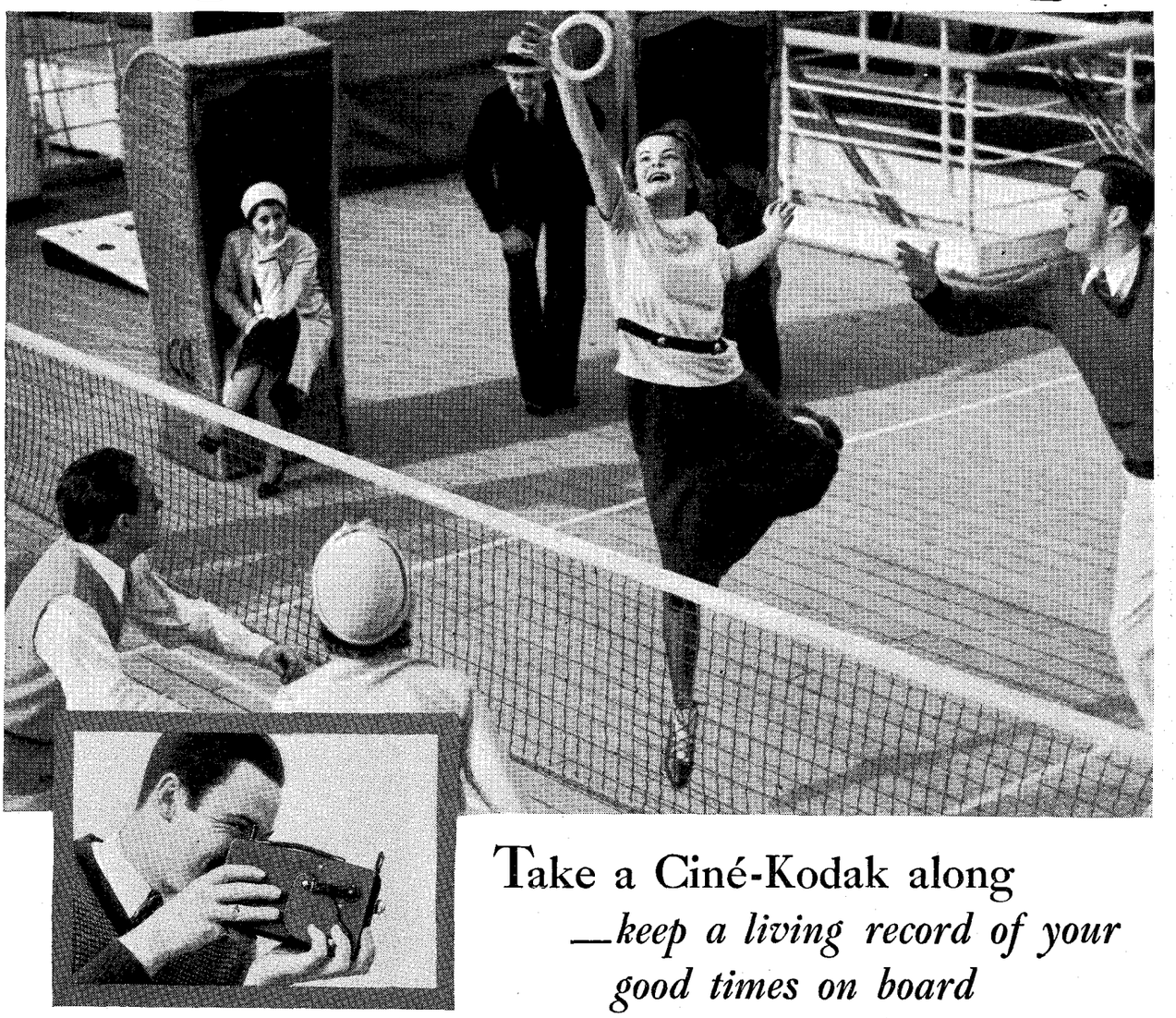
"That girl was a star at everything!"

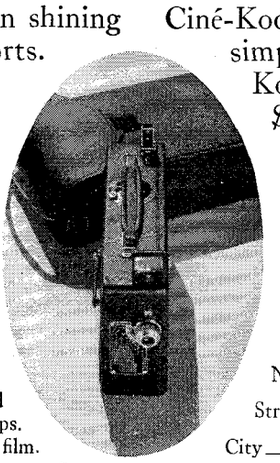


Simply aim, press the lever—and you're making a movie

Take a Ciné-Kodak along
—keep a living record of your good times on board

SHE was the one star that kept on shining all the way across. A winner at sports. A wonder at dancing.

Interesting people. Gathered together for one brief interval of adventure. Brief, except to you. Your Ciné-Kodak record of your good times on board and abroad will thrill and amuse you for years.



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Ciné-Kodak, as low as $75, makes movies as simply as a Brownie makes snapshots. Kodascope projectors now as low as $50. Many dealers offer easy terms. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.

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complex. Look, for instance, at the roster of the Giants. Among the names listed are those of Sam Gibson, pitcher, and Eddie Moore, infielder.

Familiar names, eh? They should be. Gibson knocked around in the American League and Moore in the National. They were passed along and, ultimately, passed out. But in San Francisco, last year, Gibson won twenty-eight games, and lost only twelve, and in Oakland, Moore hit .318, and played a lively game in the infield, so both come up for another trial.

The Braves list Walter Betts and Leo Mangum, pitchers, Bill Hargrave, catcher, and Art Shires, first baseman. Betts once was with the Phillies, Mangum with the Tigers and Giants, Hargrave with the Senators, the Browns, and Tigers—and surely you remember Shires.

THIS colorful player, who, Mr. Vila reminds us in another article, "led the American Association in batting, comes to the Boston Braves from the Milwaukee club in return for $12,000. Shires, it will be remembered, broke in with the Chicago White Sox several years ago, but lost favor because of his altercations with Lena Blackburne, then manager, and finally was waived out of the American League to become an attractive member of the Brewers." Reading on of Shires and the rest:

Managers looked at these young men and decided that, for a variety of reasons, they wouldn't do. But Betts won twenty-two games and lost thirteen with St. Paul, Mangum won fourteen and lost nine with Newark, Hargrave hit .350 with Baltimore, and Shires, having boasted that he would hit .400 with Milwaukee, hit .385.

Toiling among the recruits in the camp of the Red Sox will be Pete Donohue. Pete has been around, as the saying is. After nine years with the Reds, he came to the Giants, lasted a year or so, and got his release as a free agent.

Signed by Cleveland, he failed to hold up, and drifted to Minneapolis. He couldn't win there, either, and appeared to be headed for his home in Texas, when he received a trial with the Kansas City club. There he won ten games and lost four—and in consequence he'll have another fling in fast company.

At St. Petersburg, in a Yankee uniform, there will be a figure well known in these parts—the square-cut, redoubtable figure of Eddie Farrell.

John Joseph McGraw took him from the University of Pennsylvania, originally, sent him to Boston in a trade, got him back, and finally sent him to St. Louis. From St. Louis he went to Chicago, and from Chicago to Los Angeles. There he hit .326 last year, and Joe McCarthy, who had him in Chicago, wants to take another look at him.

AND so the ballyhoo begins. The fan in the street dreams dreams and sees visions—visions, according to Mr. Daniel in *Baseball Magazine*, of ball-players in festive garb, playing golf, motoring, "disporting themselves on Florida strands or flirting with the mermaids of the limpid Pacific."

It's all very alluring, but this baseball writer intimates that the magnates who foot the bill—which is from $20,000 on up per club—have other reasons than a desire to show the boys a good time and breed discontent among the cash customers who are still battling with the dregs of winter up North. These magnates, sordid souls that they are, figure to make some money out of these trips, if they get the breaks. Exhibition games help pay the expenses, even if they don't show a profit. Take the trip of the Giants to California, Mr. Daniel invites us. It's costing something like $70,000, but the team stands to clear $30,000 on the venture, this writer estimates.

It's the life of Riley while it lasts.

The players travel first-class, and usually are put up at the best hostelry in the town, Mr. Young writes in his Washington *Post* article, continuing:

The best equipment is provided, the diamonds put into almost perfect shape, and money seems to flow like water. The bill for baseballs alone runs well over a thousand dollars.

One would think that the players would be satisfied with ideally equipped camps in the Sunny South, with trainers, and rubbers on hand to work their sore muscles, the best of golf courses thrown open for their pleasure in the afternoons, and lobbies of expensive hotels their playground in the evenings.

But some even manage to coax an extra trip out of the club—to Hot Springs or to some other famous spa for a course of radio-active baths and some supposedly preliminary training.

Making Football Safe for the Men on the Gridiron

FOOTBALL'S FACE-LIFTING at the deft hands of the "plastic surgeons" of the rules committee is completed.

And now the question arises: Was it worth while?

Does the subject look any better?

The line of the nose, now, how about that?

And is the left eyebrow quite straight?

The operators have discharged the patient, and the family—the coaches and the sports-writers, who have to "live" with it—are busy sizing up the job and saying what they think.

Most of them praise (oh, with perhaps a few reservations) the six-rule changes, the most sweeping revision football has had since 1906.

The general opinion is that the rules committee, made up of E. K. Hall, William J. Bingham, W. G. Crowell, A. A. Stagg, H. J. Stegeman, D. X. Bible, Ray Morrison, C. H. Smith, W. O. Hunter, and W. S. Langford, did a good job.

But here and there, as we shall see in more detail later, there is hostility. Bernie Bierman of Minnesota, for example, thinks the changes "mostly a bunch of bunk."

The general meaning of the new rules is briefly summarized by Allison Danzig in the New York *Times:*

1. Equipment—Hard and unyielding substances used in the construction of protective devices must be covered on the outside with padding at least three-eighths of an inch thick.
2. Kick-Off—At least five players on the receiving team must remain within fifteen yards of the restraining line of the kicking side until the ball has been kicked, and the kick-off may be made by either a punt or a drop-kick as well as by a place-kick.
3. Blocking and Tackling—The flying block and tackle are made illegal. The player may leave his feet only at the instant of contact with his opponent. Penalty of five yards provided for infraction.
4. Substitutions—A player withdrawn from the game may return in any subsequent period, "time out" being charged against the team for the substitution.
5. Dead Ball—The ball now becomes dead the instant any portion of the carrier, excepting hands or feet, touches the ground, regardless of whether he is within the grasp of an opponent or not.
6. Use of Hands—Players on the defense are forbidden to strike an opponent on head, neck, or face, but may use palm of hands to ward off or push such opponent in effort to get to the ball or the carrier. Penalty for infraction is disqualification of the player and loss by his team of half the distance to the goal line.

THE changes in the rules came about largely, it is generally conceded, through the public outcry against last fall's football death-roll. In THE DIGEST of December 26 forty fatalities were reported; and this number later rose to forty-nine. The previous high record was twenty.

Now we are assured that these figures are misleading. Said Mr. Hall, chairman of the rules committee, as reported by the Associated Press:

"An analysis indicated that the so-called fatality list accredited to football was more than 50 per cent. entirely misleading and inaccurate, and that only twenty-one deaths can be at all properly chargeable to the game of football, and even three of these are in doubt. It is a conservative estimate to say that between 600,000 and 800,000 boys were participating in the game last season."

In an effort to place responsibility for the large number of injuries and deaths, a nation-wide survey of casualties in football was made and is said to have influenced the adoption of the new rules. This report, according to the New York *Evening Post*, "cited the lack of rigid enforcement of rules by officials, improper training, conditioning, and coaching of players, dangerous equipment, and the indifferent treatment of minor injuries" as the causes for approximately half of the injuries and deaths. Quoting some further passages from *The Post's* report:

According to Prof. Frank S. Lloyd of New York University, who directed the survey, at least half the injuries might be

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"Chic" Sale—The Specialist tells about Joe Turner's Nerves

ONE day last week Joe Turner was drivin' a city feller out the Franklin Pike. Jest as they got to the railroad tracks along come a train, so naturally Joe pulled up right quick to let it pass. It was a close shave and the city feller was white as a sheet. Joe jest laughed and sez: "Good thing it didn't hit us because I've got four dozen eggs there in the back of the car."

Well sir, the city feller jest stared at Joe. Then he laughed and sez: "You sure have got steady nerves, ain't you?"

"Shucks," sez Joe, "anybody that keeps healthy has steady nerves." And he handed the feller a little blue tin box of chocolate tablets. "Take these," he sez, "and they'll keep you healthy."

"I wouldn't want to git in the habit of takin' things," sez the city feller.

Joe sez: "Go ahead and eat 'em. They ain't any more habit formin' than fried chicken."

"Chic" Sale

It's a great thing to know that the laxative you are taking has a scientific basis. That's the big point about Ex-Lax, those "little chocolate tablets in the blue tin box."

Ex-Lax combines a delicious chocolated base with the scientific ingredient—phenolphthalein—of the right quality, in the right proportion, in the right dose. At all drug stores 10c, 25c, 50c, or send the coupon for sample.

Keep "regular" with

EX-LAX

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eliminated this season by stringent enforcement of the rules and the proper training and care of athletes.

Conducted jointly by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, the American Coaches Association, the Football Rules Committee, and New York University, the report indicated that blocking was responsible for almost one-third of the total injuries. It was found that 403 of the total of 1,346 injuries were traceable to blocking.

The fatal accidents were attributable to several causes, the most important being poor physical condition of the player. A partial list of the causes follows:

Poor physical condition of player, 6; head-on tackle, 4; improper support from interference, 3; unnecessary roughness, 2; player relaxed before ball was dead, 2; tackling in practise, 2.

BUT let us get back to the rules. They will be welcome, writes Paul Gallico in the New York *Daily News*, "since they are aimed at decreasing the number of injuries," but, he adds as he continues:

> They come as quite a surprize to me because I did not know that there was anything wrong with football, or that the game needed changing, or the players any added protection. I say "did not know that there was anything wrong," because all through the fall and early winter I read nothing but statements from coaches in which they said that the game was all right, that the deaths and injuries were purely accidental, that there was no such thing as roughing or piling on, or slugging, rabbit-punching, or mailed fists. No, it was all good, clean, innocent fun, and the boys never did mean to hurt one another, but simply waxed a little overenthusiastic from time to time.

Of course, it is impossible to arrange in neat groups the various reactions to the changes. Editorial comment is almost without exception favorable. As for the coaches and officials, some say yes, some no, and some both. What cleavage there is—and there is a good deal—is along logical lines, according to an analysis by George Trevor in the New York *Sun*. This cleavage, he says, "follows the particular system taught by each coach." Further:

> Broadly speaking, the Warner apostles are pleased with the drastic revision concerning arms and hands.
>
> Conversely, virtually all the disciples of the so-called Notre Dame school of coaching are bitterly opposed to the hobbling of hands on defense. They feel that the new rule will hamstring the Notre Dame type of "stand-up-and-fan-'em-off defense," wherein the head is the target. Naturally they denounce this particular restriction.
>
> Now, before you jump to an unfair conclusion, please remember this. Apostles of the Notre Dame defense technique, taken collectively, are as high principled a group of sportsmen as you can find anywhere in this broad land. They stood and they stand for clean football. It simply happens that the head-shoving type of defense which they teach—a style inherited from Yale and Harvard by way of Chicago University—is susceptible of abuse.

THE general type of these reactions you will find in this short series of thumbnail interviews gathered by the Associated Press and digested into one passage here:

Glenn S. "Pop" Warner of Stanford approved most of the modifications, but said he was opposed to the rule making the ball "dead" when any part of the ball-carrier's body except his hands or feet touches the ground. He pointed out that a player could break loose and run the distance of the field with no tackler near him, and yet, by slipping and falling down two yards from goal, would be deprived of a touch-down.

Heartly (Hunk) Anderson, head man of football at Notre Dame, sadly shook his head as he digested the new rule outlawing aggressive use of the hands on the defense.

"The other rule changes made by the national football-rules committees are okeh," he said, "but I think the committee made a bad mistake in forbidding the aggressive use of hands. Do you know what will happen now if the officials vigorously enforce it? Why, there will be a premium on big fellows in football, more injuries than ever, and more football of the power-house variety."

The increasing importance of medical supervision in football was emphasized by Coach Marvin A. Stevens of Yale in voicing approval of the changes in football rules made by the national committee.

"You will find that the long list of injuries and fatalities recorded last year was due to no little extent to the lack of medical supervision," said Stevens, president of the Football Coaches Association, and himself a physician.

Howard Jones, University of Southern California football coach, said he believes the new ruling on substitutions will speed up the game from the spectator's viewpoint.

"It simply means more and better whistle-blowing," was the comment of Bob Zuppke, University of Illinois football coach.

"Rules put more responsibility on the officials, but I suppose that is a good thing. It can't be helped," he continued. "I like the new kick-off rule."

READING on in the Associated Press's interviews, we find this group of well-known coaches and officials expressing approval in greater or less degree:

Ted Cox of Tulane, Harvey Harmon of Pennsylvania, Capt. John J. McEwan of Holy Cross, H. O. (Fritz) Crisler of Minnesota, Harry Stuhldreher of Villanova, "Phog" Allen of University of Kansas, Jack Rothacher of Springfield, Glenn Thistlewaite of Wisconsin, Bob Waddell of Carnegie Tech, George Veenker of Iowa State College, Howard Harpster of Geneva.

Markedly less enthusiastic, however, are some Southern coaches, according to the A. P. In this number are included Wallace Wade of Duke, "Doc" Newton of Davidson, "Chuck" Collins of University of North Carolina, Pat Miller of Wake Forest, and "Clipper" Smith of North Carolina State.

And siding with these adverse critics are Elmer Layden of Duquesne, Tommy Miller of Georgetown, "Rip" Miller of Navy, "Slip" Madigan of St. Mary's, Bill Ingram of California, and Dick Hanley of Northwestern.

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Our National Golf Bill

IT'S the golfer who pays, and pays, and pays, as well as plays, and plays, and plays.

But then there are some 2,072,614 of him to foot the bill of considerably more than $100,000,000 annually, so that the burden on the individual is not unduly heavy.

We glean these golf statistics, and the many more which follow, from a Consolidated Press Association dispatch by Francis J. Powers. Mr. Powers, in his turn, gleaned them from the records of Herbert Graffis, whom he identifies as "the leading statistician of the game."

These even more startling items, picked from Mr. Graffis's figures, we find as we read further:

93,519,400 rounds of golf played in the United States during 1931.

68,796,000 rounds played on the 2,350 eighteen-hole courses of the country.

24,723,400 played on 3,341 nine-hole fairways and greens.

A total of 5,691 golf courses in the United States, representing the staggering sum of $830,039,298 invested in courses, clubhouses, and golf appurtenances and accessories.

GOLF is no mere luxury, it appears, no example of conspicuous waste of time and money. It gives employment, as well as enjoyment, to thousands. In his dispatch, Mr. Powers explains:

A conservative estimate places the number of active golfers in this country at 2,072,614. Of these, 640,814 are members of private clubs with eighteen or more holes.

The private nine-hole courses showed a total membership of 477,750, with some 45,000 more holding what is known as a social membership in some sort of a private club.

The 632 eighteen-hole daily-fee courses produced 695,200 more players, while the 611 nine-hole pay-as-you-play links contributed 213,850.

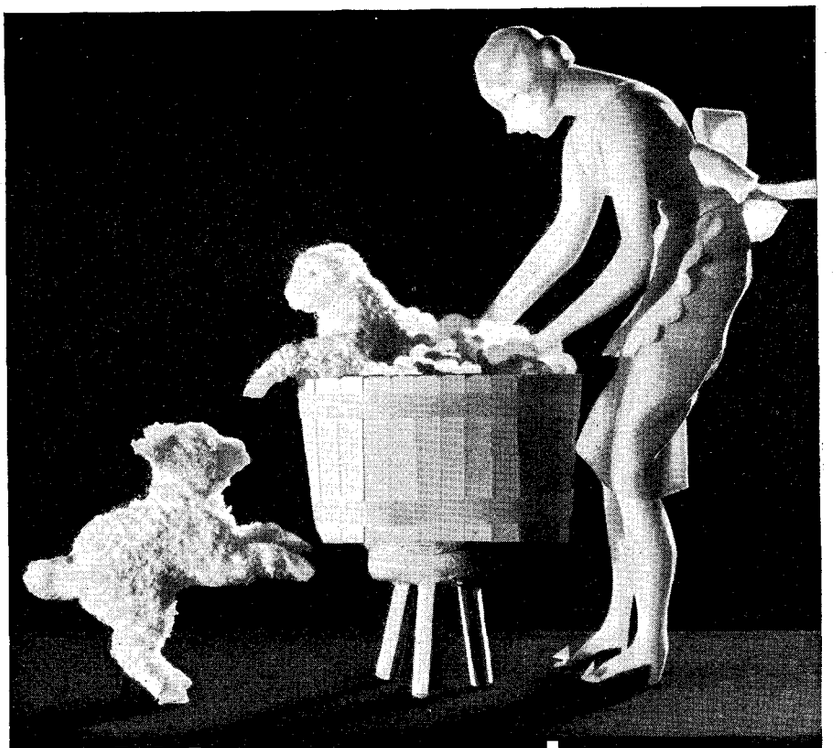
These figures include only regular players, and it is estimated there were at least 100,000 others who played only intermittently.

Approximately 87,000 men and women found employment with golf clubs of this country, during the operating season. Definite figures on the number of caddies employed were not available, but from caddie-masters' records it is probable that the total was slightly above 800,000. About $30,000,000 is paid these boys annually by the nation's golfers. Which brings golf's total labor bill well above $100,000,000 annually.

The totals for the annual maintenance of golf clubs develops another sum that is tremendous. Eighteen-hole courses spent $38,594,556, while the upkeep of the nine-hole clubs cost $9,308,025.

The annual income of the private clubs for 1931 is placed at $161,411,130.

The depression hit golf in 1931, statistics indicate. Eighteen-hole courses fell off about 12 per cent. in their activity, according to Mr. Graffis, but on the nine-hole fairways and greens there was a drop of only 4 per cent.



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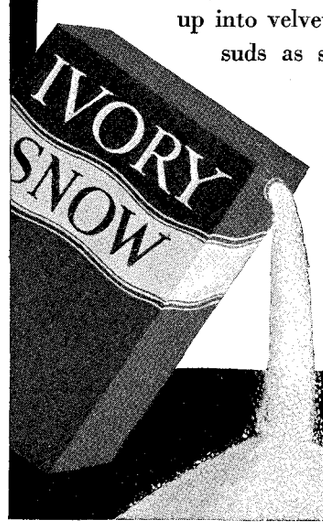

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Knocking Track-Meet Records Off the Shelf

THAT lean-flanked son of the wind—Gene Venzke of Boyertown, Pennsylvania.

That boyish, modest young Long Islander who learned to jump in his own back yard—George Spitz.

Leo Sexton—whose mighty arm sends the shot to unheard of distances.

International

Another of Those Fastest Humans —Spry-Stepping Gene Venzke

To say nothing of Emmett Toppino, and Joe McCluskey, and Michael Pecora.

Track-meet fans are taking off their hats to them, and then tossing those same hats into the air in honor of their recent feats.

Recent indoor meets have unleashed a veritable storm of record-breaking performances that seem to predict brilliant and exciting times at the Olympic games in Los Angeles this summer.

HERE are just the bare details of some big moments of the indoor season as we gather them from scattered accounts.

Emmett Toppino of Loyola University, New Orleans, equaled the world mark, 0:06 2/10 seconds, in the 60-yard dash in the Millrose games.

George Spitz of Long Island cleared the bar at 6 feet 8½ inches, a new record, in the high jump in the Boston Athletic Association games.

Gene Venzke, whose running is the sensation of the season, did the mile in 4 minutes and 10 seconds in the N. Y. A. C. carnival. This beat everything (including the Nurmi and Ray marks) save the 4 minutes 9 1/5 seconds mark made by Jules La Doumegue in France.

On the same occasion, Sexton heaved the 16-pound shot 52 feet, 8 3/8 inches, something that nobody had done previously.

And, finally, in the A. A. U. meet, three more records played redskin and bit the dust. As we read in Lewis Burton's account in the New York *American:*

All three of the destroyed world's records fell before athletes from the metropolitan district. Joseph McCluskey, of Fordham, first set a mark of 9:46 4/5 in the two-mile steeplechase. This was followed by a grand achievement on the part of Michael Pecora, a heel-and-toe artist from the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., who walked a mile in 6:27 1/5 to erase a 21-year-old standard which had begun to appear imperishable.

Then, in a gorgeous climax to a night of brilliant accomplishment, New York University's medley relay team of Sid Schleffar, Joe Healy, Jim Maloney, and Frank Nordell, defeated the defending championship University of Pennsylvania team and hung up a new paragon of 7:29 3/5 for 1 7/8 miles.

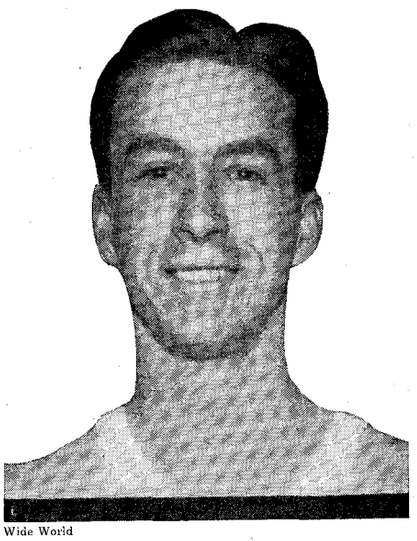
ALL of which makes for a cheery outlook for our chances in the Olympics, as the Springfield *Republican* suggests:

With such a beginning, the outlook is that records will have fallen all along the line by the time the Olympic games are over. Also that with the advantages of climate, familiar surroundings, and of a larger field of aspirants from which to pick its team, the United States may predominate at Los Angeles.

This prospect may be rudely shattered by the appearance of phenomenal runners, jumpers, weight-throwers, etc., from other nations. If so, it may be a good thing for national pride and international relations.

The implication of the new world's records, however, is that with hundreds of star athletes struggling for the honor of representing the United States, we are, perhaps, only too likely to sweep the board at Los Angeles.

If that proves to be the case, it should add to the hope that by scrupulous fairness in the conduct of the games and the most courteous reception of the representatives of other nations, we shall rid an overwhelming American victory of offensiveness to our guests and make triumph sweeter to ourselves.



Wide World

Spitz, the Altitude Flyer, Who Does It Without a Plane

Some word-pictures of the track stars in action are provided by sports writers who have witnessed them piling up their records. We lack space to tell all of their accomplishments, but here goes for a few.

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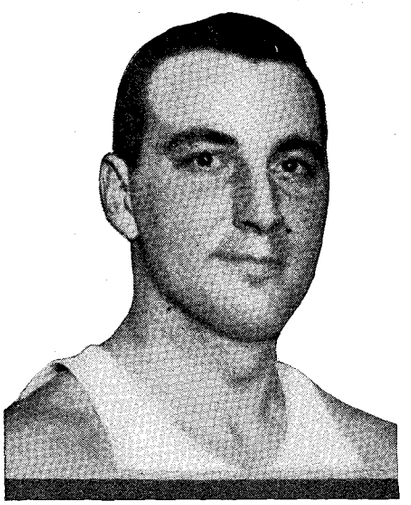
For instance, in *The American*, Mr. Burton relates the surprize of Venzke when he found how easily he was outstripping the field in his sensational 4:10 mile. We read:

Looking backward at his opponents, astonished at the ease with which he left them behind, Venzke apparently could not believe his own speed. Leo Lermond, of the New York A. C., trailed by forty-two yards at the finish, and Carl Coan, of the University of Pennsylvania, was a distant third.

Two laps from the end, Venzke came into the realization that he had tremendous



Wide World

When Sexton Puts the Shot, You Can Bet It Stays Put

reserve. He began to pull away from Lermond. One lap from the finish, he turned his head and, somewhat surprized, found Lermond ten yards behind, struggling to keep close to the lean-flanked, smoothly moving legs of the leader.

An official waved Venzke on with a gesture that said:

"Go like blazes, man, and you'll knock over that world's record."

Venzke burst into that finishing sprint which became a part of his running repertoire less than a year ago.

And here we have young Spitz picking himself up and putting himself over the bar set at 6 feet 8½ inches, in Boston, as Tom McCabe saw him and reports in *The Herald* of that city:

Inhaling deeply, from his position about twenty yards directly in front of the bar, he rose on his toes, executed a short little dancing step, and began to move. At ten yards, he was striding like a sprinter.

Just as he was about three yards from the standards, he turned sharply again, this time to the right, kicked high with his right foot, lifted himself gracefully into the air, started to flatten out, and produced that second kick with his left foot in midflight, thus giving him a twist on his hanging right shoulder.

Then the feet fell fast, drawing his body with them, and in a moment he landed cleanly, face to face with the bar.

With an involuntary exclamation of joy and clasped hands, he watched the bar vibrate a mite, then quiet down and remain there. He was the possessor of a world record!

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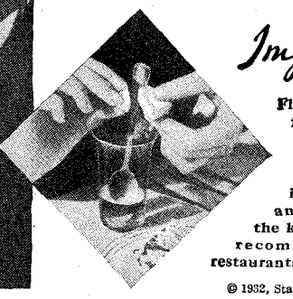
Every cake, you know, is rich in three health-giving vitamins—vitamins B, G and the "sunshine" vitamin D. Start eating it today!

"I was terribly run-down," *writes* Edith E. Rinehart, *of Ridgewood, N. J.* "My system seemed sluggish and I couldn't get up any pep . . . I started Fleischmann's Yeast and my sluggishness very soon disappeared."



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Rival Queens of Basket-Ball

THE world's biggest crop of them is boasted by Dallas, Texas, which is prepared to defend this tall claim in the national tournament scheduled for the Lone Star metropolis this spring.

Some of the outstanding achievements of Dallas's basket-ball girls are summarized in a special article released by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Four times in four years, we read, "a team of Dallas girls has marched off with the championship in national A. A. U. basket-ball tournaments.

"Twice in that time, a pair of Dallas teams met in the finals.

"At least a dozen Dallas girls have enjoyed official All-America basket-ball recognition, one young woman for five straight years.

"The Dallas Golden Cyclones includes seven All-America players.

"The Dallas Shoe Shops has won three national titles."

Dances, dates, and talkies mean nothing in the lives of these girl athletes, the writer continues, since they spend long evening hours in arduous drill and practise. The supreme reward lies in the near-hysterical allegiance tendered these teams by thousands of Dallas basket-ball fans.

The Dallas reporter tells us in the following passage how these girls of the Golden Cyclone team fought their way from ridicule to national renown:

The Golden Cyclones, as a rookie team seven years ago, used to draw only ridicule, sometimes pity. When organized, in 1925, by Col. M. J. McCombs, the team went through a whole season without a victory.

In contrast was the success of the Shoe Shops combination. Playing in the colors of an industrial enterprise, these girls enjoyed six and a half seasons unmarred by defeat. They won a national title in 1928, then changed their team name to Dallas Aces, in 1929, and won again. The improved Cyclones were their opponents in the finals of the 1929 tournament. An oil company sponsored the two-time champs in 1930, and again they won, downing the Cyclones in the final game.

Tournament officials began to wonder what made these Dallas combinations click. They were becoming just a little tired of one city's complete mastery. So, when the tourney was staged in Dallas in 1931, officials saw that the Cyclones and the Oilers were drawn in the same bracket. This eased only half the pain, for the Cyclones beat the Oilers in the semifinals, and then went on to win the championship.

IN the two basket-ball squads, at present, there are no less than eleven All-America stars, this account continues. Seven are with the Cyclones, and four with the Shoe Shoppers. One of these is acclaimed as probably "the greatest female athlete in the world." Her name is Mildred Didrickson, but Dallas fans call her Babe. The Newspaper Enterprise Association reporter presents her record:

A. A. U. records list the Babe as American champion and record-holder in the

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80-meter hurdles, 12 seconds; javelin-throw, 133 feet 5½ inches; and baseball throw, 296 feet 3 inches.

Besides the Babe, the Cyclones have these All-America players: Agnes Iori, Rubye Mansfield, Kathleen Peace, Lucy Stratton, Gipsy Williams, and Leona Thaxton.

In the opposite trenches, the Shoe Shops are making war with four All-America players: Lura McElreath Calhoun, Carrie McElroy, Thelma Russell, and Anna Bernstein.

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IT'S the high mark in thrills.

It combines the excitements of the chase with "those of automobile-racing over an unmarked course of unknown hazards."

It is the sport of coyote- and jack-rabbit-coursing with greyhounds—and automobiles.

For the past decade or more, according to an editorial note in *The Sportsman*, this strenuous diversion has enjoyed popularity in the West. If you have crossed the plains of Kansas during the day by train, "you have at least seen the jack-rabbits you have raised ambling off at a tangent, on three legs, at a speed almost as great as that of the express-train," says this brief account, as it runs on:

They move with a carelessness which gives the impression that if they did once decide actually to *run* they could show their heels to any known animal or machine.

Only one domesticated animal, the greyhound, can hold his own with these fleet denizens of the prairies. And only the automobile can follow the hounds when the chase is on. And only out on the open prairie, beyond all human habitations and beyond even the wire fences of cattlemen, is this sport possible.

Out to this treeless prairie, 200 miles east of Denver, sportsmen of Denver and Colorado Springs take their fleetest greyhounds in cars stript of every possible thing not necessary to their actual manipulation. The cars are driven about the prairie. Then, off in the distance, a gray form appears: a coyote or a jack-rabbit.

The car is stopt an instant. The dogs are set down and unleashed. And the chase is on.

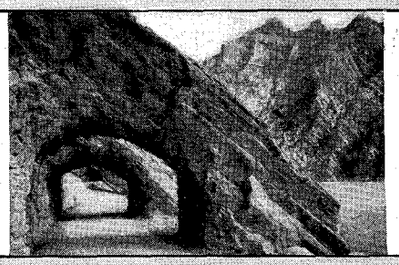
AND then there is a grand hunt across the prairie, the hounds hard upon the heels of the quarry, the writer tells us, continuing:

The occupants of the car watch the speedometer creep up, up—forty miles, fifty miles, sixty miles—as they cling tighter and tighter to their seats. The dogs and their quarry move in sweeping curves, and that alone makes it possible for the car to keep in sight of the chase, for it may cut corners.

No wonder there are no pictures of this coursing. A man doesn't risk his life for a picture under conditions like that. Not when he is busy trying to retain his seat on an iron horse which is dashing ahead regardless of prairie-dog holes, depressions, or obstacles of any kind.

See GLACIER PARK

YELLOWSTONE
VIA THE CODY ROAD



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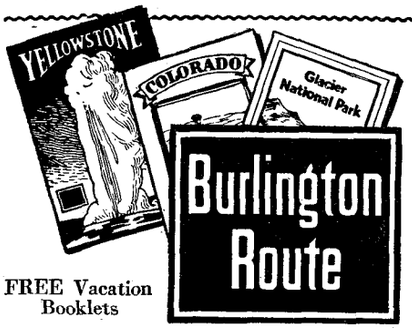
Ask about Burlington Escorted Tours—the carefree way to see the West; everything planned in advance, one definite cost covering all necessary expenses. Fill in and mail the coupon below—*now.*



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Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

☐ Mark an X here if you are interested in Burlington Escorted Tours.

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The Rochester Spending Bee

IN ROCHESTER—"houses are being repaired and painted, yards are being groomed, department stores and shops are making long-needed alterations, industrial plants are putting up new smokestacks and installing new machinery, new automobiles are replacing old ones that 'could have run another year,' housewives are buying new furnishings they had planned to wait another year for, and business generally is fingering currency that had been out of circulation a long time."

In Rochester—"it is no longer fashionable to boast of wearing last year's clothes, and some of the town's most pessimistic hoarders have been turned into 'profit spenders.' The economic law of supply and demand has been awakened."

So we read in a Rochester dispatch written by Tom Pettey of the Chicago *Tribune*.

While Rochester, New York, is not the only city to stage a successful anti-hoarding drive, and probably can not even claim to be the first, such action by a city of its size creates nation-wide interest. Various other campaigns had had their day, and had done more or less to relieve distress and to spur business, when a group of the city's industrial leaders, directed by Libanus M. Todd of the Todd Protectograph Company, launched this spending drive last November. An army of 1,500 voluntary workers were put on the job. They visited the homes of every one of Rochester's 375,000 citizens. Inside of ten days the workers had brought in pledges for the spending of $6,026,351. This was the pledge:

Believing that a dollar invested in employing labor does more good than a dollar given as charity, and desiring to help to increase employment, I hereby pledge that I will, during the next three months (or before 1932), expend at least $.... in improving my home, factory, store, buildings, or grounds by purchasing desirable equipment or by making needed additions, repairs or alterations; and/or by making personal purchases for myself, family or friends, which otherwise might be deferred.

THE canvassers were aided by newspaper advertising which carried this plea, as *The Ladies' Home Journal* reprints it:

There are Two Things You Can Do:

1. Improve and repair your home, factory, store, buildings, or grounds.

2. Exercise your normal purchasing power and buy the articles you need and want.

As you do one or both of these things, jobs are provided and unemployment is relieved. Whether your real-estate improvements and your purchases be large or small, you are making a real contribution toward supplying jobs, and your efforts, joined with the efforts of thousands of others, will have an immense effect. . . .

While the sponsors of this plan do not urge any foolish spending, they do, nevertheless, believe that if every individual who is in a position to exercise even his normal purchasing power would do so, instead of feeling that it is essential to cut expenditures to the minimum, there would be immediate relief from the present stagnation in building, manufacturing, and distribution.

The idle dollar benefits no one. On the other hand, every dollar which is put into circulation at the present time keeps on working for the benefit of the entire community.

For this reason, this program should appeal to you to do your personal share in relieving the present situation by spending money for the direct employment of labor, as suggested, and by the indirect employment of labor in the consumption of products already made or produced.

Concretely, this means that the individual who is accustomed to buying one suit of clothes should not try to make the old one do; that the individual who usually purchases two suits should not now provide himself with merely one, and that the purchase of all other appareling should be considered in the same way; that if new furnishings or equipment for the home are contemplated, they should be purchased immediately rather than deferred; that if you want a new radio, buy it now; that if a new automobile is being considered, contact a dealer at once; that so-called luxuries should not be considered as non-essentials.

The purchase of all of these things suggested, and hundreds not enumerated, means employment. This means jobs and wages.

Let's Go!

—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

WHEN the pledge has been fulfilled, the signer makes this return to the committee:

The expenditure which I pledged in the amount of $.... has been completed. The total expenditure was $.... of which $.... was the cost of improvements to real estate. $.... was for equipment, furnishings and personal effects.

So, remarks the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, "merchants are profiting; manufacturers are profiting; householders are buying the things they needed but were delaying because of fear; and labor has found employment. Best of all, it has stirred up the whole city, and optimism has replaced gloom."

The employment curve began to take an upward turn in November, we read in a Rochester dispatch to the New York *Times*, and Christmas business exceeded expectations. This writer finds Rochester business men more optimistic and a popular feeling that Monroe County, where the city is located, has shown the nation a new way out of the business depression. Nothing is being left to chance, every pledge is being followed up. This, incidentally, will give us "the first set of complete figures on the relation of organized spending to business and employment."

"The authors of the plan, who had the vision and courage to put it to the test; the army of energetic workers, who gave their time to the canvass; the public which has responded so freely—all these, declares the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, are entitled to hearty congratulations.

"I think possibly we have hit upon something of national importance," says Mr. Todd, as quoted by the Chicago *Tribune*.

And the Rochester plan has attracted the attention of welfare organizations in scores of cities. Many of them have sent representatives to Rochester to see how the thing works. A representative of the United States Chamber of Commerce has gone to Rochester for the same purpose.

While it is a fine thing, the Indianapolis *Star* would like to have

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some credit given to the Hoosier city of Muncie, which evolved the same idea last spring. There was "a great paint-up, clean-up, and refurbishing campaign in Muncie." As *The Star* concludes: "The idea worked in Muncie will be a big success in Rochester, and should have general application."

May Rochester's example be widely followed, is the Cleveland *Plain Dealer's* wish. To be sure, it remarks, "the sons of Adam Smith like to belittle such efforts as psychological bunk and 'trying to pull ourselves up by our bootstraps.' Who cares, as long as the dollars move out of hiding?"

Rochester, in the Pittsburgh *Post Gazette's* opinion, "is to be credited not only with what it has been doing at home, but also with the inspirational force its example is doing to the whole country."

Taxing Electricity

ONE of the new forms of taxes seriously discust in Washington is what *Barron's Weekly* calls "a tax on juice."

In other words, it is a consumption tax on the use of electricity.

One idea is to impose a tax on the actual consumption of energy, say one-fourth of a cent or one-half a cent per kilowatt hour.

More in favor is the idea of simply making a levy of 5 per cent. on the monthly electric light and power bills. An expert of the Federal Trade Commission says in a brief prepared for the House Ways and Means Committee: "A tax of this nature will as near as possible treat all users of the energy on the same basis and take care of the divergent cost per kilowatt hour to the several classes of users, and raise a revenue of approximately $107,000,000."

Criticisms of this new tax proposal are discust by George E. Doying in a Washington dispatch for the Consolidated Press:

Objections have been made to the proposed tax on the ground that it would tend to retard development of the power industry, and would discriminate severely between manufacturing concerns producing their own electric power and those buying it.

It is claimed also that it would upset the delicate competitive balance between steam, electric, and water power, and would divert much business from the power companies to privately installed generating plants in manufacturing establishments.

Such a tax would increase by about 50 per cent. the aggregate taxes now being paid by the electric utilities, whose tax bill in 1930 amounted to $203,500,000, equaling 10.2 cents from each dollar of consumer revenue.

Other probable tax increases are faced by the electric utilities as a result of the pioneering of the States of South Carolina and Idaho in enacting last year a tax of one-half mill on each kilowatt hour of electricity generated within the State. In both cases Federal district courts have sustained the tax, and the South Carolina law now is pending before the Supreme Court of the United States.

If this tax is sustained by the Supreme Court, it will almost certainly be adopted by other States. In addition, a proposal already is pending in the South Carolina Legislature to double the present half-mill levy. With practically all of the States seeking new methods of raising revenue and endeavoring to remove some of the direct taxes upon real estate, the utilities in many instances present themselves as a shining target.

Governments in Default

A SCANT three years ago only one of the government loans listed on the New York Stock Exchange was in default.

Now, so the London *Economist* notes, the number has reached forty-nine, "and there is grave danger that others will be added in the near future." In an editorial summarizing a recent report of the Foreign Policy Association, the London financial weekly tells us:

The defaulters—not by any means all of them repudiators—range literally from China to Peru, but the greater number are in Latin America. Last year began with the suspension by Bolivia of interest payments on her external debts, and she was followed by Peru, Chile, Brazil and other countries, of which Hungary is the latest covered by the report.

The latter largely exonerates the debtor governments from responsibility for the present unfortunate situation, ascribing their insolvency to unwise lending and to the severe decline in the prices of raw materials and foodstuffs, with disastrous effects on the revenues, and on the external trade balances of the debtor countries. "In addition to the danger involved in unproductive individual investments, there is an even greater menace in the too liberal extension of credit during a boom period, especially when followed, as boom periods usually are, by an abrupt reduction in the volume of available loans in a period of depression."

As a result of the fall in prices the debtor countries are being asked to pay, in terms of commodities, more in both principal and interest than is consistent with the value they received. Meanwhile the erection of tariff barriers makes payment even more difficult, and thus "it is not surprizing that a number of countries have found it impossible to repay their obligations to the United States."

The following table summarizes the list of Government loans in default:—

Issue	*Original Amount*	*Amount Outstanding*	*Interest in Arrears*
Argentina.....	$1,984,125	$1,487,600	$178,500
Bolivia.....	68,400,000	61,103,500	3,974,400
Brazil.....	552,929,350	469,136,615	71,580,104
Chile.....	603,144,800	559,099,250	17,165,532
China.....	356,019,035	327,537,435	170,197,500
Colombia.....	12,000,000	11,230,000	361,730
Ecuador.....	17,054,050	14,492,400	12,210,800
Guatemala.....	.....	.....	366,300
Jugo-Slavia....	1,250,000	1,003,500	75,250
Latvia.....	7,308,600	7,303,000	5,305,500
Mexico.....	738,651,231	629,163,875	479,283,050
Peru.....	128,371,068	124,175,360	3,955,625
Turkey.....	413,500,000*	372,151,850	15,431,710
United States..	95,474,000	95,474,000	297,181,250
Uruguay.....	6,000,000	5,649,000	197,715
Total.....	3,092,086,259*	2,679,007,385	1,095,464,966
Russia.....	18,758,743,500*	17,053,494,050	8,868,100,000
Grand total..	21,760,829,759	19,732,501,435	9,963,564,966

*Partly estimated.

The United States loans in default, forming roughly 4 per cent. of the total excluding Russia, include the Confederate States 7 per cent. cotton loan ($12 millions) and obligations of eight Southern States.

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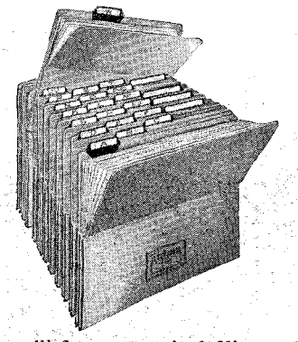

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Gloomy Dreams Reach the Nightmare Stage

PESSIMISTIC nightmares as absurd as the marvelous rosy "new era" dreams of 1929 bring from reflective editors calm words of reproof or irony.

Instead of shouting that prosperity will last forever, as we did a few years ago, "students of the business situation are in many cases asking defiantly where improvement can come from," notes the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Something might happen almost any day, we are told, to change the situation and to "make the extremely pessimistic predictions of the present day appear as exaggerated and one-sided as the extravagantly optimistic assertions of 1929."

What is the worst that could happen? A writer in *The Nation* asks readers to contemplate such a picture. He thinks that such an excessively gloomy picture is bound to make us laugh at our fears.

"In order to still further stimulate readers into that optimistic reaction which this gloomy vision will undoubtedly provoke," he cites an observation attributed to John Maynard Keynes to the effect that "there is no natural or inevitable period of time during which a depression can last, altho the longest one known to history is that which occurred during the Middle Ages. It lasted eight hundred years."

Let us "have a good cry" and imagine the worst. In Shakespeare's phrase, "For God's, let us sit upon the ground, and tell sad stories of the deaths of kings."

In such moments as these it is our dearest pleasure to imagine what a steady unbroken decline would be like, and we find the game almost as thrilling as reading the most catastrophic pages of Gibbon himself.

We begin with a thought of the Empire State Building, which now reaches its proud but empty shaft into a smiling, implacable sky, and from that we try to go on to picture to ourself a whole city hopelessly too big for its dwindling needs—to imagine Fifth Avenue lined with abandoned shops, and a subway no longer crowded but reaching out into regions which have become deserted villages at last.

"I can remember," the oldest inhabitant will remark, "when Central Park was in the middle of the city and when Forty-second Street was considered down-town."

AFTER all, it is pointed out, "we have had no experience whatever with this sort of thing":

We have known only an expanding world, and we have got used to taking it for granted that each successive year would find the mechanics of life better than they were the year before.

Everything gets bigger and better as a matter of course. When we move into a new apartment, it is more convenient than the one we left; when we buy a new car, it is faster and easier to drive than the old one we discarded.

But things can go down-hill as well as up, and there have been nations which have got used to a gradual simplification of life; which have seen great buildings, not torn down to make room for greater ones, but gradually abandoned, one after another, which have frankly recognized the impossibility of maintaining the machinery which their forefathers had set up. The aqueducts of Rome were never rebuilt after Belisarius destroyed them, and from that day forward most Romans went unbathed.

Can we imagine similar catastrophes overtaking us, and can we imagine ourselves in a similar frame of mind?

Can we imagine taking it for granted that when our electric refrigerator breaks down we shall have to go back to an ice-box, that the road over which we drive will not be repaired, but will get worse and worse until it is impassable at last?

Can we imagine horse-drawn vehicles gradually replacing taxicabs, and a day when the Bronx subway will cease to run because it has no passengers?

Well, can we?

Depression-Born Wall Street Leaders

THIS is the season when the leaders of the next business advance are being born.

At any rate, writes Joseph Duff Kelly in his column in *Barron's Weekly*, "stock-market history is replete with instances of men who have taken important steps forward during the period when the market was in or emerging from a depression":

During the so-called panic of 1907, a young banker named Charles E. Mitchell was made assistant to the president of the Trust Company of America. In another depression (1921) he became president of the National City Bank.

The market decline of 1907 also catapulted Jesse Livermore into financial prominence as the "boy plunger."

It was in the following year that William C. Durant founded General Motors with a capital of $10,000,000.

Business was just recovering from another period of inactivity, in 1904, when Albert H. Wiggin was made vice-president of the Chase National Bank.

Going back to the real early days of the market, we find Jacob Little gaining a reputation in the panic of 1837, and Daniel Drew taking the leadership in another, twenty years later.

Not Hoarding Gold

ONE encouraging feature about this much-deplored hoarding movement is described by the New York *Times*—there seems to be no public nervousness about the soundness of the dollar. The Hoover guess is that we are hoarding $1,300,000,000. Well, that is all currency; "the amount of gold in circulation has been very little changed from a year ago." As we read on:

Circulation of gold certificates, which are virtually warehouse receipts for gold, has actually been declining in recent weeks. This circumstance pins the blame for hoarding squarely on the banking situation, and points, according to bankers, the way to arrest the movement, namely by repairing confidence in the banks.

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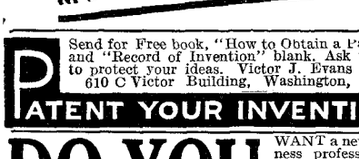

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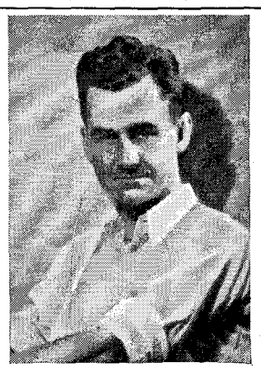

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

acoustic (a.), **acoustics** (n.).—"A. A.," Chicago, Ill.—When the adjective is used, the verb must agree in number with the noun which the adjective qualifies; as, "the *acoustic* properties of this theater *are* good." But the noun, tho plural in form, is singular in construction, and always takes a verb in the singular; as, "acoustics *is* a branch of physics."

Adalbert.—"S. C.," E. St. Louis, Ill.—This name is correctly pronounced *ad'al-burt*—first *a* as in *fat*, second *a* as in *final*, *u* as in *burn*.

Ambassador Bridge, the.—"F. G. M.," Richmond, Ill.—The *Ambassador Bridge* is an international suspension bridge, completed in 1929. It connects Detroit, Michigan, with Windsor, Canada, and has a span of 1,850 feet.

aphrasia.—"F. D. C.," Ironton, Mo.—*Aphrasia* is a form of aphasia in which the sufferer may recognize the meaning of individual words, but can not combine them intelligently.

apple sauce.—"V. A.," Hartwell, O.—In slang *apple sauce* was once self-evident flattery to beguile or for the purpose of cajolery. Then it was the equivalent of *blarney*. To-day it is equivalent to *blah*, *bunk*, or *hooey*, which means "fudge." *Apple sauce*, obvious flattery, hooey, is slang for nonsense.

Babylon, hanging gardens of.—"E. H. D.," New York City.—The "hanging gardens of Babylon" are not mentioned in the Bible. According to tradition, the gardens, regarded as one of the seven wonders of the world, were constructed by Nebuchadrezzar to gratify his wife Amytis.

countersignature, initials, signature.—"G. A. B.," Berkeley, Calif.—A *countersignature* is "the signature of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, to a writing signed by his principal, to certify its authenticity." *Initials* represent a signature only when the signature is properly executed elsewhere in the same document. A *signature* is "a person's name or something representing it," such as a cross or other character made instead of a signature by one who can not write.

degringolade.—"E. C.," Dallas, Tex.—This is a French term, meaning a fall or a tumble; figuratively, *going from bad to worse*.

etiquette.—"F. W.," New Florence, Pa.—The correct pronunciation of this word is *et'i-ket—e's* as in *get*, *i* as in *habit*.

fool, moron.—"J. P. W.," Mercedes, Tex.—Between these two terms, there is fixed a considerable gulf. The primary meaning of *fool* is "a person lacking in understanding, judgment, or common sense; a simpleton," whereas a *moron* is "a person whose mental capacity has been arrested during development," as an adult possessed of the intellect of a child of ten or twelve. The word *fool* is applied to a weak-minded person, but rarely, as the dictionary makes quite clear. Psychology holds no other connotations of the terms, since it is the object of that science to explain and clarify the functions of the mind, not to befog them.

grand-, great-.—"R. A. L.," Detroit, Mich.—Both these terms indicate one degree of relationship more distant than that ordinarily conveyed by the word qualified. The terms are, therefore, interchangeable, with exceptions, such as, *grandfather*, *grandson*, *grandnephew*, and *grandniece*. A niece three times removed is a *great-great-grandniece*.

home.—"D. D.," Bellefonte, Pa.—In the sentence submitted—"The children were sent *home*"—the word *home* reveals *where* the children were sent, and is, therefore, an adverb of place.

in, into.—"F. B.," Loomis, N. Y.—*In* may be termed specifically the preposition of inclusion; *into*, of tendency, implying motion. *In* is used where the idea of remaining or being *in* is more prominent than that of motion *into*. "He put the book *in* the corner" is correct.

linear, lineal.—"L. E. W.," Sheffield, Ala.—The correct rendering is *linear* feet, *linear* involving measurement in one direction. The term *lineal* is commonly used to designate ancestral lines or lineage. There was a time when *linear* and *lineal* were interchangeable. They are not so considered to-day.

muzhik.—"L. M. P.," Fond du Lac, Wis.—This word is pronounced *mu-zik'*—*u* as in *full*, *z* as in *azure*, *i* as in *hit*, and designates "a Russian peasant or former serf."

throughly.—"C. W. F.," Leipsic, O.—This is an archaic form of the word *thoroughly*, the form in use to-day.

"We'll fix that pain in short order. You won't lose any sleep tonight."
"Thank heaven for that! I wish we'd had Sloan's in the house last night."

lame back

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Heavy Engraver.—Father Time is a great artist, but women do not fancy his line work.—*Boston Transcript.*

Church Line.—MASTER—"What is the feminine of bachelor, Tommy?"

TOMMY—"Please, sir—er—a lady-in-waiting."—*Tit-Bits.*

Give Her a Tin Medal.—"Svensson is so conceited."

"Yes, on his last birthday he sent a telegram of congratulation to his mother!"—*Allt for Alla.*

Golden Moment.—COOK—"Yes, ma'am, I'm leavin' in exactly three minutes."

MRS. WEST—"Then put the eggs on to boil and we'll have them right for once!"—*Life.*

Pass the Sardines.—Some one remarks that in the old days each meal was opened with prayer, but to-day mother dashes from the club just in time to do it with a can-opener.—*Boston Transcript.*

And Save the Ticker Tape. — "Business," remarked the loafer, "is just around the corner."

"It may be," responded the officer. "But please move on unless you are on the reception committee."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

If Plato Only Knew!—PROF.—"What is platonic affection?"

STUDE—"Warming chairs, burning lamps, playing victrolas, sitting around a sorority house, and leaving at 10:30."—*Widow.*

Boiled-down Biography.—PROFESSOR—"Tell me one or two things about John Milton."

PLEBE—"Well, he got married and he wrote 'Paradise Lost.' Then his wife died, and he wrote 'Paradise Regained.'"—*Christian Register.*

New Dad's Poor Marks.—"How do you like your new daddy, Johnny?" the son of the grass widow who had recently tript up the altar again, was asked.

"Oh, he's all right in some ways," replied the kid, "but he can't do my night work as good as the other one did."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Auld Lang Syne.—On a rainy day recently a lady in a sable coat got on a Madison Avenue street-car. "I don't suppose I've ridden on a street-car in two years," she said to the conductor, a gloomy fellow, as she gave him her fare. "I ride in my own car," she explained.

The conductor rang up the fare. "You don't know how we've missed you," he said.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Wasted Vitamins.—The good old days were those when chickens were given food that is now made into salads.—*Louisville Times.*

Brothers Under the Skin.—"When I see you I always think of Smith."

"But I am not in the least like Smith."

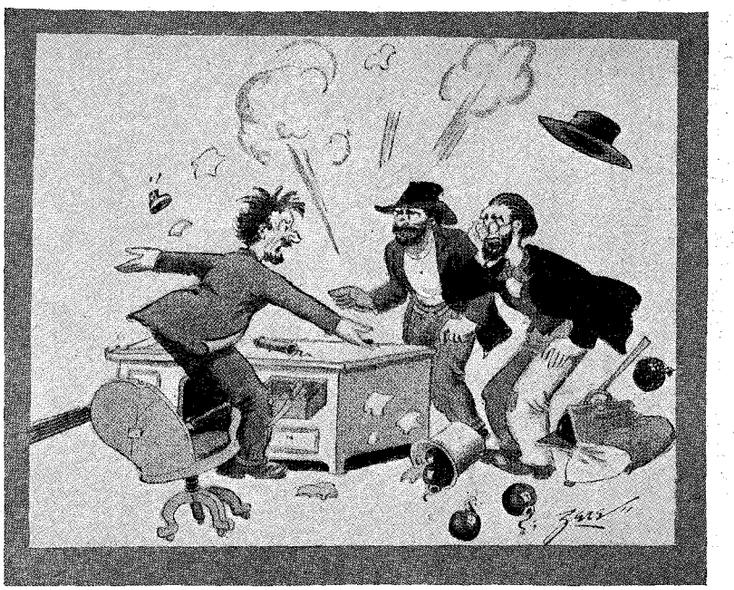
"Oh, yes. You both owe me $100."—*Philadelphia Star.*

Living Up to His Calling.—SUITOR—"May I marry your daughter?"

STERN FATHER—"What is your vocation?"

SUITOR—"I'm an actor."

STERN FATHER (angrily)—"Then get out before the foot lights."—*Battalion.*



"You blew up the National Bank? Good Lord!! Our funds were in that one!"—"Judge."

Mother Knows.—BRIDE—"Pierre is perfectly wonderful to me, mother. He gives me everything I ask for."

MOTHER—"That merely shows, my dear child, that you are not asking enough."—*L'Illustration (Paris).*

Goes by Time-table. — MISTRESS — "Mary, I saw a man kissing you at the back door last night. Was it the postman or the policeman?"

MAID—"Was it before eight o'clock or after?"—*Wall Street Journal.*

Girls' Prize Racket.—

In leap year women may propose,
But still—and here's the sting—
The timid, bashful victim knows
That he must buy the ring.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Keeping Up With the Mob.—"There is a great deal of talk about you as a Presidential possibility," said the friend.

"I know it," answered Senator Sorghum.

"Doesn't it make you proud?"

"Not especially proud. But I own I should have felt slighted if I had been overlooked in so general a distribution of glory."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Careful Worker.—
Negro Boy Held On Charge
Of Fatally Killing Another
—*Greensboro Daily News.*

Strange Interlude.—
New Year's Eve Celebrant Struck Fatal
Blow in Fight, but Festivities
Otherwise Restrained
—*Los Angeles Times.*

In a Hurry to Meet Pop.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brown here last week a baby girl, the mother was at the Sacred Heart hospital when the little one came to the home. — *Rosalia (Wash.) paper.*

Old Soak et al.—The sots were believed to have come from the Chapei battlefront. — *Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News.*

Wild Party.—The vessels came to find the International Settlement more seriously concerned in the situation than at any time since the hospitalities broke out Friday. — *Nashville Tennessean.*

Black Magic?—Civic-minded citizens succeeded in saving the site of the Sunbury Airport for the community through negotiating a 2Bzupsiats-tJan. etoi shrdlua. — *Mahanoy City (Pa.) paper.*

Barberous!—
TONSORIAL OPERATION
Miss Mildred T—— entered Finley hospital, where she underwent an operation for the removal of her tonsils.—*Lamotte (Iowa) paper.*

Wholesale Pops and Moms.—
ITALIAN PRINCESS 17
YEARS OLD SATURDAY;
HEAPED WITH PARENTS
—*Waco (Tex.) News Tribune and Times Herald.*

The Boys in the Back Room.—Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, refused to retract statements that the burden of the tax legislation being contemplated by the Democratic policy committee will fall "on those best able to beat it."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

"Just Before the Battle, Mother."—If complications develop over New York or Chicago as the site of a Dempsey bout, Sacks said Philadelphia and Detroit would be given consideration.

"Dempsey will sing with the promoters whose terms and conditions are the most satisfactory," said Sacks.—*Trenton Times.*

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